

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTIES.

THE proceedings of Parliament are somewhat inexplicable; the whole of Monday evening was spent in debating a point of etiquette and precedence, namely, whether the Coercion Bill for Ireland should be proceeded with, or whether the Corn Bill should be taken first. Much was said of the value of time, and much of the precious article spent in the discussion upon it, the debate being closed, at last, by a decision that decided nothing, as it was farther adjourned. On Tuesday, so much having been said of the value of time, it might naturally be supposed that the debate would have been resumed; but, to the astonishment of everybody, no House was made, and the important discussion on a measure that suspends the Constitution, was necessarily postponed for a day or two; the point of etiquette and precedence between the Corn Bill and the Curfew Act—between food and force—remaining unsettled, a vote of thanks to the Indian Army, and an incidental discussion of the Irish Poor-law, filling up the interval.

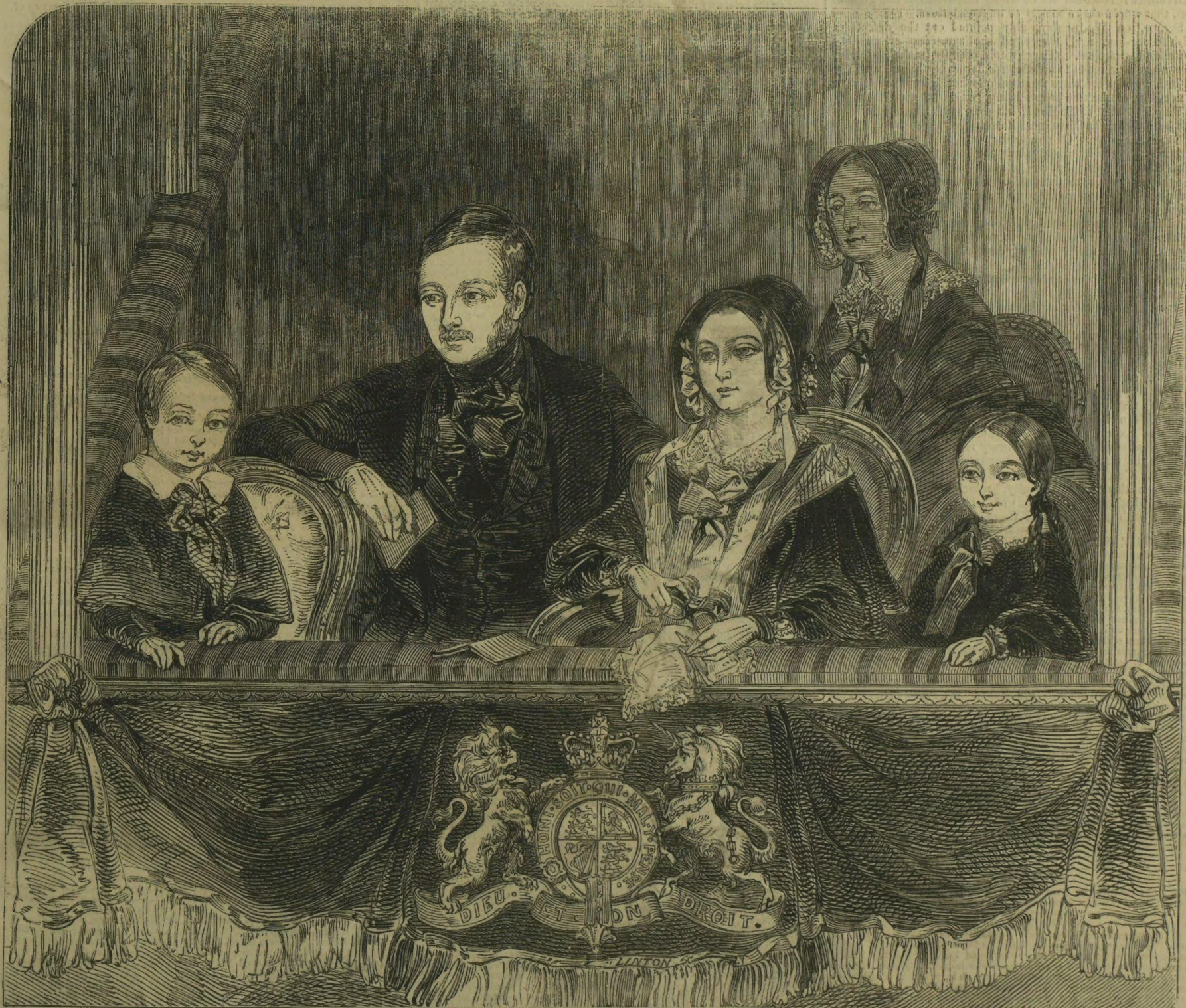
As it is well known the Government can always make a House when it wishes, though it cannot so well prevent one being made if

its opponents are determined there shall be one, this omission, interpreted as a wilful avoiding of a disagreeable debate, has given rise to various reports as to the stability of the Ministry, which have not been without their effect on the funds, though this is by no means a proof that such reports are well founded. A certain degree of credit is, however, lent to them; there is a general impression that difficulties are gathering round the Government, which it must possess more than ordinary vitality to outlive,—of course, in the official meaning of the phrase. The speech of Sir Robert Peel on Friday last, though it preceded a triumphant division, was by no means confident in its tone; he spoke of “falling” more than once, and of how and why he should descend from the high position he holds: it was not such an oration as might be expected from a Minister with a majority of a hundred supporting him. The mere contemplation of “falling” as a possibility, suggests the idea that the occurrence is not far off. Sir Robert's peroration was, in some degree, the gathering round him of his Legislator's robe, that the last act might be performed with decorum.

Then, there have been heard and seen other symptoms of weak-

ness and uncertainty. Sir James Graham says, “It would be in vain for me to attempt to dissemble, and, at all events, I shall not attempt to dissemble, the extreme difficulties of the Government at this particular moment.” On all sides, there is little but despondency; the victories in India are almost the only events which throw a gleam of brightness on Ministerial prospects, and they will not aid the Government out of what has been, still is, and will long remain the “great difficulty.”

The stumbling-block of all English Ministries is Ireland and its condition; the Whigs could suggest nothing but a Coercion Bill, and admitting a few Catholics to legal offices; the first measure irritated the people; the second did not do what was most wanted—feed them. All Ministries seem to think they can succeed by working from the highest classes downwards; the Whigs admitted wealthy Catholics, or those who had legal talent and political influence, to office and patronage; but, for the bulk of the nation, the immense mass of pauperism and discontent, there was nothing but Coercion Bills. When the Conservatives, under Sir Robert Peel, took the helm, they dispensed theological and academical education; in itself, the policy was commendable enough, but, again



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, AND THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

ROYAL VISIT TO ASTLEY'S.

only the higher, or, at least, the comfortably-circumstanced classes, are affected by it.

The millions of potato-fed Irishmen do not send their sons to Maynooth: and giving the means of obtaining an academical education to the children of the merchants and rich traders and farmers, does not lessen or remove one of the physical evils that Ireland labours under. The millions want food and occupation—wages, and some degree of security; but the Government gives the hundreds Latin and Greek, and thinks it has done something for the pacification of Ireland. Everything seems to be tried, but the real, plain, common-sense remedy—that is avoided, as if there were some strange reluctance to grapple with the real facts of the case. In the meantime, the people, left to sink from bad to worse—abandoned to the arbitrary will of those whom the law protects even in the most cruel exercise of the rights of property—blind, ignorant, and revengeful—rush into crimes that justly render Ireland the reproach of our rule throughout the world.

As if to prove what Landowners in Ireland dare do, while the country is on the brink of famine, the people revenging destitution by murder, the Government embarrassed between the necessity of feeding and fettering them, of establishing corn-sales and courts-martial, we read of a whole village being razed to the ground, and sixty or seventy families turned out to starve and die on the highway, at the mere caprice of one individual, and that one, we are sorry to say it, a woman! Such a thing occurring at such a crisis must compel the Legislature to act: Englishmen cannot see such barbarities practised at the very moment they are paying enormous sums out of the taxes to support those whom the Landowners thus plunge into destitution. Let any one imagine a peaceful English village of three hundred inhabitants destroyed under the superintendence—we blush while we write it—of an English military officer, and a guard of English soldiers, the people having no resource whatever but robbery or death by famine! Such a deed would be impossible in England; the landowner would be restrained by this simple fact—that every being so turned adrift would be able to demand support out of the Poor-rate; if the landlord makes paupers, he must also maintain them, and this acts as a restraint on the exercise of a strictly legal power. Why, in the name of justice, humanity, and common sense, cannot an equal protection be extended to the destitute in Ireland? We have introduced a Poor-law into that country; it appears to be a benefit; if it was the English Poor-law it would be; but that dark, malignant influence which has always marred the fair and honest intentions of the mass of the English people towards their Irish fellow-subjects has been at work here also. The Irish Poor-law is a mere mockery. It strictly prohibits all out-door relief; yet, in Ireland, if any relief is to be given at all, it must be in the nature of out-door relief; no other is possible; the bulk of the population can never be driven into the Union houses. The Poor-law in Ireland is utterly inefficient; it has been spoiled, as most other Irish measures are spoiled, by an unwise deference to the landed interest of that country. In England it is a protection to the destitute; it assures him that, at least, he shall not starve: in Ireland, men may and do starve; and the people, feeling that the law gives them neither protection nor security, combine against it, and take a dreadful revenge. Their deeds of blood are horrible to read of; but can any one imagine what would take place in England, if the people were driven to such extremities? It would not be single murders, but one general rebellion, that would shake society to its foundations.

Mr. Scrope, on Wednesday, ably pointed out the defects of the Irish Poor-law, and suggested the remedies—suggestions both wise and practical. They would simply make the Irish Poor-law what it pretends to be. But Sir James Graham is actually kindled into rage by the mere proposal of what is evidently just; he will not hear of the two people being put on the same footing; Ireland may be united to England, but governed like England it must not be; those who have local knowledge "are of a contrary opinion" to Mr. Scrope. Of course they are, and will be to the end of time; the remedy touches their pockets; the land is theirs; the land is the only thing that can be made to pay in Ireland, and payment they will resist to the death. But how long, we ask, will England permit this, and go on paying an army, and constabulary, as a body-guard of rate-repudiating landlordism, and as helpers when a village is to be uprooted, with every now and then a famine-subsidy into the bargain, and allow those who hold the wealth of the kingdom to exact more, and pay less, and work a degree of oppression that no man dares attempt in England—oppression that, by driving the people into secret associations and inhuman violence, compels us to retrograde to the legislation of the Conqueror, and sullies our name in all other lands with disgrace and infamy?

Let us have a Coercion Bill for the land, and compel some of the enormous sums that leave Ireland in the shape of rents to remain behind in the form of Poor-rates; give every man a clear security against death on the highway; and then we shall see that those who must be supported will be employed; villages will be built instead of being pulled down, and there will be a chance of Ireland ceasing to be an exception to every other nation of the earth. We have great faith in the effect of just measures, and great doubts of the success of coercive ones; to try the last without the first is mere legislative insanity. The temporary measures of the Government to meet the famine and its consequences are good, and are working well. Can they not do more in the same spirit, and thus try and lessen the "great difficulty," which seems likely to bear down every Ministry, save that one which, at a future day, will grapple with it boldly and thoroughly.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO ASTLEY'S.

In our Journal of last week, we briefly chronicled the event of a grand hippodramatic entertainment at Astley's Amphitheatre, on Tuesday week, "by Royal Command." The performance was honoured by the presence of her Majesty, the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, accompanied by a brilliant suite.

Mr. William Batty, the spirited lessee of the Theatre, appreciating the honour of the Royal visit, had tastefully decorated the theatre for the occasion; the passages and lobbies were covered with crimson cloth; and the box for the Royal visitors, in the centre of the first circle, was fitted up with silk tabaret, the prevailing colours being crimson and white; and beneath the box front, were superbly emblazoned the Royal Arms. The auditory of the theatre was likewise gorgeously embellished.

The Foot Guards lined the passages of the theatre, sentries were placed at the stage-door, and detachments in the stable-yard and at the principal entrance in the Westminster-road. The visit was strictly private. Shortly after four o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their illustrious children and attendants, arrived in three close carriages, and were immediately ushered into the Royal box by Mr. Batty and Mr. T. Thompson, the stage-manager.

The performances then commenced. They are termed in the Programme, "A Grand Equestrian Day Representation;" the Riding-Masters being Mr. R. Smith and Mr. Widdicombe. There were a variety of graceful feats by Monsieur and Madame Dumas, Miss Isabelle, M. Hille, and the Brothers Candeliers; besides, a Lilliputian Equestrian Scene of 1754. Mr. R. Smith introduced the spotted steeds, Beauty and Selma; and Mr. Batty led out his admired steed Beda. The whole terminated with a grand tableau from "The Rajah of Nagpore," and the performances of the celebrated Elephants.

At the conclusion, Her Majesty and Prince Albert expressed to Mr. Batty and Mr. Thompson their entire approval of the general arrangements. The performances evidently gave him satisfaction to the Royal party, whom our Artist has sketched with excellent effect upon the preceding page.

AN OLD LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—Between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night, smoke was seen to issue in large quantities from No. 33, Marshall-street, Golden-square, when the door was burst open, and it was ascertained that the back parlour, which was occupied by Mrs. Trenterburn, an elderly lady, was in flames. The engines commenced playing upon the fire, which was soon extinguished. Upon examining the room, Mrs. Trenterburn, who was left only a few minutes previously reading her Bible, was found lying on the floor greatly burned, and quite insensible. Dr. G. Johnson was immediately called in, and used every possible exertion to restore the unfortunate lady, but in vain, as she expired before he left the house. Mrs. Trenterburn had had two fits of apoplexy within the last six months, and the supposition is, that she was seized with another fit while reading, and that the candle ignited her dress.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

EVICCTIONS OF TENANTS IN IRELAND.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved for a return of the ejections actually carried into effect in Ireland on the tenants and occupiers of land, during the years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, specifying the numbers in each barony and county respectively, and showing the total number in each year. The noble Marquis entered into some particulars connected with the recent evictions of tenants in Roscommon and Galway. [Our readers will find, under the head of Ireland, an appalling narrative upon the subject.] The noble Marquis proceeded to make a cursory allusion to the present condition of the Irish people consequent on the potato disease, and said he had much pleasure in informing their Lordships that he had received authentic advices from Ireland, stating that, in the counties of Down and Cavan, no want, either of food or employment, had been experienced.—The Earl of ST. GERMANS did not oppose the motion, but remarked upon the difficulty of making up the returns.—In the course of a discussion which ensued, the Duke of WELLINGTON said he had been one of those who, in the month of November last, doubted that it was possible that the evil which threatened Ireland could be so great as it was represented, and as it appeared to be at the present moment; but, he was sorry to say, that he now found that those who were of a different opinion from himself were entirely right, and that those who thought that the evil was not of great magnitude were wrong, and he (the Duke of Wellington) was one of them. (A laugh.)—The returns were ordered.

LEGISLATION ON RAILWAYS.—Lord KINNAIRD moved for a Select Committee to consider the mode of dealing with Railways, so as to enforce an uniform system of management, &c.—The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned at half-past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Joseph Myles McDonnell, Esq., took the oaths and his seat for Mayo.

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved that the other orders of the day should be postponed, in order that the House might proceed with this bill.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE deprecated the idea of postponing the Corn Importation Bill, and moved an amendment, the effect of which was to procure the disposal of the latter bill before the Protection to Life and Property (Ireland) Bill was discussed. The hon. Baronet urged that great injury and inconvenience would arise if there were further delay in passing the Corn Importation Bill.

Sir J. GRAHAM said it was indispensably necessary that the opinion of the House should be taken on the Irish Bill. He said,—"It would be in vain for me to attempt to dissuade, and at all events I shall not attempt to dissuade, the extreme difficulties of Government at this particular moment. We did think it of primary and paramount importance, in reference to the condition of Ireland, taken in conjunction with the general reasoning on the Corn-Bill, that with the least possible delay after the commencement of the session the policy of Government with reference to the importation of grain should be announced (Hear). The effect of that announcement certainly was the derangement of the affairs of the Irish Government as relates to the persons immediately charged with their conduct. For reasons it is unnecessary to enter into, at the opening of the session we lost the assistance of the Irish Secretary, who had the preparation of various measures during the recess. We also lost the assistance of my noble friend Lord Lincoln as far as regards business here, for he is not a member of this House. I do not lay too great stress upon these facts, but I say that the derangement did lead to a certain extent to some delay in presenting to Parliament the bill I am now anxious to read a first time. Parliament met at the end of January, and some time afterwards the measure was laid on the table of the House of Lords. A question has been raised whether Government is sincere in its desire to pass this measure. I have stated explicitly, and I now repeat, that the measure of primary importance in our opinion was the passing of the Corn-Bill. (Cheers.) I have said that it is in our judgment absolutely necessary that the farther stages of that bill should be pressed through the House with the least possible delay. (Cheers.) But while I admit the primary importance of the Corn-Bill, on the other hand I cannot conceal that I do attach immense importance to taking the opinion of the House on the Bill for the Protection of Life in Ireland, which has been sent down to us."

Mr. SHAW gave his opinion, that if the Government had throughout, from first to last, administered the law in Ireland with firmness, and at the same time with temper, the existing law would have been sufficient. (Cheers from the Opposition.) He did not think they had done so from the beginning of the monster meetings, and the monster agitation to the present day. (Hear, hear.) He thought, on the contrary, they showed a spirit of compromise—a spurious liberality—a sort of mock conciliation—a passing by of the best men (hear, hear), and most competent officials (hear, hear), on their own side—of unworthy offers and tampering with the inferior class on the side of their opponents. (Hear, hear.) They, in fact, had traded on the generosity of their friends and the meanness of their opponents, and under those circumstances they had left themselves without a party to give them any support in Ireland. (Cheers.) Mr. Shaw in strong terms denied the assertion of Sir J. Graham on a former evening, that he (Mr. Shaw) was now opposing the Government in consequence of disappointment, because he had tried to job his present judicial office for the purpose of obtaining the office of Chief Secretary of Ireland, or some such office. He (Mr. Shaw) would not quarrel about words; he would give the amplest latitude to the right hon. Baronet. Now he (Mr. Shaw) wished the House would kindly permit him to give his answer—first as regarded even the colour of truth that belonged to one part of that charge, namely, that which related to the arrangement of the office of Recorder of Dublin. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Shaw, after stating that the imputation was not true in regard to the latter office, referred in these terms to the charge in regard to the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland:—"He never suggested, he never contemplated, the office of Irish Secretary, or any other office under the sun than that which he now held, which was enough for him—his bread, and independence. (Cheers.) Well, Sir, did the right hon. Baronet, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, under those circumstances think that it was not degrading to the high office he held—not in the height of debate, not in a moment of irritation immediately after he (Mr. Shaw) had spoken, but after three days, on coming down to the House to open the adjourned debate, at the calmest hour of the night, to make a charge against him without the slightest shadow of foundation in truth (cheers)—a low vulgarism, which he took from a gossiping local party newspaper? (Cheers.) And he (Mr. Shaw) utterly and indignantly defied him to produce a scintilla, the smallest atom, the remotest tittle, of evidence to support it. (Cheers.) Then the right hon. Baronet said he was sitting behind the Government—he knew they were a falling Government, and therefore he kicked them. That was not his (Mr. Shaw's) fault. He could not well help sitting in some degree behind them—he did not sit very near behind them, as close to them as he could (a laugh); but if he meant that as a hint to hon. gentlemen who were behind him, that because they had not changed their opinions they must change their seats—if they sat behind them they must support the Government, and mince their words to gratify the taste of the right hon. Baronet—why then he (Mr. Shaw) believed those benches, though they were not very well tenanted during the night, would be much more deserted still. (Cheers.) He said that he (Mr. Shaw) believed them to be a falling Government. He (Mr. Shaw) regretted to say they were falling both in power and character. (Cheers.) Yes, and he believed more, that the right hon. Baronet, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, was the evil genius of the Government. (Cheers and laughter.) He might remind the right hon. Baronet, and the House would perhaps do him (Mr. Shaw) the favour to recollect, that if he called that by the right name, of kicking from behind, that last session, when they were not a falling Government, he (Mr. Shaw) applied that operation to the right hon. Baronet himself personally. (Cheers and laughter.) He (Mr. Shaw) would say he did not kick them because they were a falling Government, and he would ask the right hon. Baronet to recollect this—that it was not he who had changed his opinions (cheers)—it was not he who had deserted his principles." (Cheers.)

Sir JAMES GRAHAM said a few words in explanation, justifying his previous assertions.

After several other hon. members had spoken, Sir R. PEEL said he knew the power which individual members of that house possessed of causing delay. He knew that they had the power either of continuing indefinitely a debate, or even of resorting to that extreme measure, adjourning it; but he could not help it. That did not at all relieve the Government from taking that course which they believed to be most consistent with the public interest; and having taken that course, and submitted the measure to the House, the responsibility was removed from the Government, and on those who obstructed—who unduly obstructed—the measure afterwards, and on the branch of the Legislature that allowed its forms to be used for the purpose of such obstruction, would, he thought, be the consequence of the delay. (Hear.)

On a division, the House decided by 147 to 108, to reject Sir W. Somerville's amendment.

Sir J. GRAHAM then rose, and after dwelling upon the state of crime in Ireland, moved the first reading of the Bill for the Protection of Life and Property in that country.

A debate upon the bill arose, which was adjourned.

ANT UNIONS BILL.—This bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Wednesday week.

The house adjourned at a quarter past twelve.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE complained of the delay in the completion of the New House of Lords, and moved that an address should be presented to her Majesty, praying that the New Houses might be placed under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—The Duke of WELLINGTON admitted that the Board of Works ought to be responsible for such important undertakings; but suggested that, as a Committee of the other House was sitting, the matter should be postponed for the present.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE agreed to the postponement, in the hope that it would not be necessary to renew the subject.

The House adjourned at half-past six.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

There not being 40 Members present at four o'clock, an adjournment necessarily followed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

NEW WRIT.—A new writ was moved for Richmond, Yorkshire, in the room of the Hon. William Nicholas Ridley Colborne, deceased.

THE BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN IRELAND.

On the order of the day for the first reading of the Protection to Life, &c. (Ireland) Bill, Sir J. GRAHAM moved that it be postponed till to-morrow.

Some discussion ensued upon the subject, in the course of which Sir R. PEEL intimated that hon. gentlemen by consenting to the first reading of the bill would not pledge themselves to its support.

Mr. HENRY GRATTAN said he opposed the bill altogether, and denied that it was a measure for the protection of life and property. The hon. member deprecated the late evictions in Ireland.

Sir R. PEEL said he had made every sacrifice which a public man could make, to avert famine from Ireland; and he hoped that, under these circumstances, the Irish members would allow the bill in question to be read a first time.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he was grateful for what the right hon. Baronet had done; but this bill was an infringement of the Constitution, and he felt bound to oppose it at every stage.

The debate on the bill was then adjourned till Thursday.

THE DESTITUTE POOR IN IRELAND.—Mr. POULETT SCROPE moved the second reading of his bill for providing relief for the destitute poor in Ireland, tracing the agrarian outrages in that country to want, leading to desperation and crime, and entering at considerable length into the nature of the remedies which he proposed to apply.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM opposed the bill, as subversive of the existing Poor-law system, and also of the rights of property.—After a debate, during which Lord J. RUSSELL joined in opposing the measure, Mr. P. SCROPE allowed his bill to be thrown out, by a negative vote without a division.—The House adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Chelsea Out-Pensioners Bill, and some private bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Earl of Haddington.

THE VICTORIES IN INDIA.—The Earl of RIPON moved the thanks of the House to Sir Harry Smith, and to Sir Hugh Gough, and those under their command, for the recent glorious victories in India. The noble Earl adverted to some of the incidents which had preceded the battle of Alwal, and passed a glowing eulogium upon Sir H. Smith and those under his command.—Lord AUCKLAND seconded the vote.—After some remarks from the Duke of WELLINGTON, the vote was unanimously agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Several Railway Bills were read a second time.

THANKS TO THE INDIAN ARMY.—Sir ROBERT PEEL then rose to propose the thanks of the House to the commanders, officers, and men, composing the Indian Army. The right honourable Baronet proceeded to eulogise the gallantry of the troops, and the skill and management of the officers and commanders. It had been his good fortune, on five separate occasions, since February, 1843, to make similar motions, and he now moved two separate votes of thanks for two splendid victories, achieved within a very short period.—The vote, after a short discussion, was agreed to.

Mr. DUNCOMBE then brought forward his motion respecting the imprisonment of six factory girls at Dundee. After a long discussion, his motion was negatived by a majority of 25, the numbers being—for, 38; against, 63.

The House then took several other notices on the paper, the chief of which were for returns connected with ejections and outrages in Ireland.—The House rose at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The House sat only a short time, and the business was unimportant. Lord REDESDALE moved the recommitment of the Great Munster Railway Bill, the Templemore and Nenagh Railway Bill, and the Limerick and Killaloe Railway Bill, with the understanding that the whole question of the wants of the district be fully considered.—After a short conversation, the motion was agreed to. Their Lordships then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Various Railway Bills were read a second time, and ordered to be committed. BRIDPORT ELECTION.—The SPEAKER informed the House, that the recognizances tendered for the prosecution of the Bridport election petition were unexceptionable.

RAILWAYS.—Lord SANDON gave notice that on Monday he would present a petition from the merchants, bankers, and traders of Liverpool, praying that Parliament will not pass a large number of Railway Bills this session.

THE MAYNOOTH COLLEGE BILL.—Mr. PLUMPTRE gave notice, that after Easter he would move for leave to bring in a Bill to Repeal the Maynooth College Act.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) BILL.

On the question for resuming the adjourned debate upon this bill, Mr. O'CONNELL moved an amendment to the effect, that the outrages in Ireland would be aggravated, not removed, by the arbitrary, unjust, and unconstitutional enactments of this bill; and that it would augment the natural discontent. He deprecated the outrages and crimes in Ireland, but expressed a firm belief that they would be increased by such a bill. The hon. and learned Member also argued that coercion bills had never done any good for Ireland.

Capt. OSBORNE seconded the amendment.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT then addressed the House in support of the bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL regretted that the Government had brought in a measure of severity instead of one of a remedial nature.

Mr. HEWITT BRIDGEMAN and Mr. JAMES KELLY supported the amendment.

Mr. SEYMOUR opposed it.

Mr. P. S. BUTLER and Mr. FITZGERALD spoke in favour of the amendment.

The debate was again adjourned. The House rose at a quarter past one o'clock.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

HOUSE OF LORDS COMMITTEES.

Several Railway Committees of the House of Lords have been sitting during the week.

On Monday, the only business transacted was the opening of the case of the Cork and Waterford, and the passing of the preambles of the Clonmel and Thurles, and of the Great Southern and Western Extension to Cork.

The labours of the Lords, prior to the interregnum of the Easter recess, appear substantially to have closed.

RAILWAY GROUPS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

No less than thirteen Railway Groups assembled on Monday, viz., Groups 4, 9, 14, 12, 21, 19, 25, 6, 8, 20, 29, 34, and 16.

There were, also, four sub-committees of the House of Commons sitting on railways; in addition to which number, there were three committees of the House of Lords, forming an aggregate number of twenty committees on railway business.

The proceedings in Group IV. were confined to a variety of explanations with reference to the stages of the different bills. The Committee adjourned over the Easter recess.

In Group VI. the preambles of the Scottish Midlands Junction branches, and of the Edinburgh and Northern extensions to Pettycur and Perth were settled.

The first line taken in Group VIII., appointed to inquire into lines connected with the Edinburgh and Mid-Lothian district, was that proposed by the North British to North Berwick, and other localities contiguous.

Evidence in favour of the West of Scotland Junction, was resumed in Group IX.

The promoters' case for the Ayrshire and Bridge of Weir line was proceeded with in Group XII.

Examination of witnesses in Group XIV., the North Kent district, as regards the passing of the line by powder mills, closed the promoter's case.

The preamble of the South Western proposed branches to Farnham and Alton was rejected in Group XVI.

Further favourable testimony was given to the proposed Oxford and London line in Group XXI.

The case of the Harwich line, proposed by the Eastern Union, closed in Group XXV., and the opposition of landowners was opened.

Mr. Talbot, in Group XXIX., addressed the Committee, who have entrusted to them the various lines in the Rugby, Stamford, and Huntingdon district, in favour of the Syston and Peterborough line, the preamble of whose bill was proved, coupled with a recommendation from the Committee that the line should be carried out as little repulsively to Lord Harborough as possible.

In the Great Grimsby district, Group XXXIV., the preamble of the East Lincolnshire line was declared to be proved, having passed through unopposed.

On Tuesday, in Group VI., the preamble of the Perth and Crieff Direct Line was declared to be not proved.

In Group XXI., after a costly and protracted struggle of two sessions, a line to Harwich was conceded to the Eastern Counties (Braithwaite's) Line, as against that proposed by the Eastern Union, engineered by Locke.

On Wednesday, in Group VIII., the "preamble" of the Roxburghshire Branches of the North British, to Galashiels, Kelso, and Jedburgh, was passed.

In Group XV., the Committee decided in favour of the South Eastern (Rye to Rye Harbour).

On Thursday, in Group XX., the South Western (Mitcham Branch) was withdrawn, and the preamble of the London and Brighton (Wandsworth Branch) was declared to be proved, and the Committee adjourned till after Easter.

CONSECRATION OF ST. MICHAEL'S, PIMLICO.—On Thursday last, the Bishop of London consecrated the new Church of St. Michael's, Pimlico, situate in Chester-square, of which an engraving appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS some months since. Several members of the nobility formed part of a most numerous and respectable congregation. The Bishop of London preached the sermon, according to previous announcement. The Rev. William Harrison, M.A., late preacher at the Magdalen Asylum, Blackfriars-road, was the incumbent.

REPEAL OF THE MALT-TAX.—On Monday a meeting of agriculturists, resident in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and other counties contiguous to Middlesex, was held at the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to consider the propriety of adopting some decisive course with the view of obtaining a total and immediate repeal of the malt-tax. Sir Charles Lamb, Bart., was called to the chair. Several speeches were made, and resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting passed, after which it separated.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—On Tuesday notices were issued from the India-house for the dispatch of troops to India, viz., 2000 to embark from Cork to Calcutta, between 27th April and the 9th of May; and 1000 from Portsmouth to Bombay, between the 15th and 25th of April.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CANADA SAW-MILLS, AT ROTHERHITHE, BY FIRE.—On Wednesday morning, shortly after three o'clock, a terrific fire broke out on the premises known as the Canada Steam Saw-Mills, at 130, Rotherhithe-street, near the Commercial-dock, the property of Messrs. Verue and Co. The mill was totally consumed, its valuable stock-in-trade destroyed, and its costly machinery rendered nearly worthless by the intense heat to which it was exposed. Independently of the above loss, the rack-house, a large timber building, upwards of 100 feet long, is also destroyed, and the steam engine-house is partially gutted. Unfortunately the whole was uninsured.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The news of the last great victory in India was known in Paris on Monday, and created a great sensation. The Paris papers, generally speaking, do justice to the prowess and firmness of England.

The provincial French papers state that in several parts of France riotous proceedings have occurred, ostensibly to express sympathy with the Poles, in some instances disgraced by cries of "Down with the King!" "Down with Guizot!"

M. Garnier, a Conservative candidate, has been elected deputy at Avallon, in room of the late M. Philippe Dupin.

The papers contain long reports of the trial of M. Beauvallon, at Rouen, for killing M. Dujarrier, the director of the *Presse*, about a year ago. The proceedings commenced on Friday (last week), when several witnesses were called, and, amongst others, Alexandre Dumas, the celebrated dramatist and writer, as was also Mlle. Lola Montès one of the actresses of the Porte Saint Martin, who was intimately acquainted with Dujarrier. The result of the trial was the acquittal of M. Beauvallon. He was, however, sentenced to pay 20,000*fr.* damages to the mother and nephew of the deceased.

SPAIN.

There is a good deal of political excitement at Madrid. We learn that the return of General Narvaez to power is viewed with even more repugnance in the provinces than in the capital. The Ministry propose to modify the decree against the press. In the meantime the *Tiempo*, *Espectador*, *Clamor Publico*, *Eco del Comercio* and *Universal* (in fact, all the leading journals opposed to Narvaez), are to be prosecuted for having pronounced the late *coup d'état* of the Government "unconstitutional."

BELGIUM.

Our advices from Brussels inform us of the complete arrangement of the new Ministry, which is thus composed:—

M. Le Comte de Theux, Interior.

M. Dechamps, Foreign Affairs.

M. Malou, Finance.

M. Le Baron d'Anethan, Justice.

M. De Bavy, Public Works.

M. Le General Frisse, War.

The important changes are the substitution of Count de Theux and M. De Bavy for M. Van de Weyer and M. D'Hoffschmidt.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The latest accounts from Poland state that the executions which have taken place there have produced great consternation. At Posen great excitement prevails. The number of prisoners amount to 500. An officer in the Belgian service has been arrested. The persons who were arrested on the 14th have been sent to Solembourg, near Kustrin. Count Dzialynski has been set at liberty.

The following is a list of the persons of rank arrested at Posen:—The Counts Constantin and Ignatz Brunski, Wladislas Lonski, Severin Mielzynski; M. M. Pius Arnold, Alphonse de Bealkowsky, de Bialos Korski, Retired Lieutenant in the Prussian service; Stanislas de Biesiekierski, formerly Colonel in the Polish service; Bribrowicz, Alex. de Brudzewski, Arthur Berewinski, author (these two latter were arrested in Austria); Bronislaw de Dombrowski, de Gonsiorowski (physician), Alex. de Gutray, the brothers Andreas Valentin and Stanislas de Jelowiezki; Jankowski, and Wladislas de Koninski, Retired Lieutenant in the Prussian service. The ecclesiastics belonging to the Archi-Episcopal Seminary have been released.

In a letter from Warsaw, dated March 18, the following animated account is given of these executions:—

"The executions which took place on the 16th form a bloody wreath round the crown of Russia. This festival of the Russian Government took place at a late hour in the day; generally the condemned were executed at eight in the morning, at times even at four. Two Polish Nobles, two citizens, Stanislas Kosciuszewski and Zarski, were executed at ten in the morning of the 16th. They died on the gallows. The sentence for civil criminals in Poland is decapitation; military criminals are shot. The ignominious death on the gallows strikes horror into the public mind. It was to cast this ignominy on the martyrs of the 16th, that they were ordered to be hung. They were mistaken. The gallows has been honoured by the death of Zarski and Kosciuszewski. All the towns in Poland are to witness similar executions. The people of Warsaw showed themselves worthy of the trial on the 16th. 20,000 men were under arms.

"Before nine o'clock scarcely a soul was in the streets. Suddenly the streets of the noble city were crowded by dense masses, proceeding solemnly towards the place of the execution. The space which separates the Citadel of Warsaw from Marimont and Bielany is an immense barren field. This place was filled by an immense multitude, who came to bid a last farewell to the martyrs of their country, and whisper hope to them in their dying hour. At the execution of Konarski, at Wilna, the Russian soldiers wept. This was a scandal in the eyes of the Government. To prevent the crime of shedding tears, instead of having them shot like Konalski, the conspirators were ordered to be hung. The regiments on duty in the streets, and on the place of execution, were terror-struck at the aspect of the population of Warsaw. The traces of recent tears were on the faces of thousands, but at the solemn moment not a tear was shed—they denied such a gratification to their enemies.

"As the hour of ten struck, an extraordinary movement was visible in the assembled multitude; and, when the fatal noose was passed round the necks of the noble victims, the men uncovered their heads, and the whole populace knelt as one man. The sky had been overcast all the morning, but at the fatal moment the sun burst forth in its glory, and then vanished behind the darkening clouds. After the execution of Zarski and Kosciuszewski, the sentence of Litynski followed immediately. The noble Litynski, a man of property at Warsaw, after suffering degradation under the gallows with his fellow-prisoners, likewise condemned to Siberia, received his stripes by passing through two files of soldiers. His fellow-sufferers are noblemen; and, in Russia, noblemen may not receive stripes. The generous-minded and patriotic Litynski is of humble extraction; he was, therefore, flagellated. When a soldier is sentenced to receive any number of stripes, a non-commissioned officer precedes him holding a bayonet against his breast, so that he may not advance too quickly, and thus avoid a few stripes. The Russian Government, fearing lest Litynski should rush upon the bayonet, and thus put an end to his suffering, had ordered two non-commissioned officers to precede him with the butt-ends of their muskets turned against his noble breast.

"The penal code in Poland makes no distinction of class. Even in Russia this is solely a military punishment. The Government have made the distinction of class in the case of Litynski, and sentenced him to a military punishment."

INDIA.

TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE SIKHS, AND TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

The monthly Overland Mail has brought more than usually important news. On the 10th of February, the Commander-in-Chief, with a force of about 20,000 men, attacked the Sikhs on our side of the Sutlej, at a place called Sobraon, opposite to Hurreek, and after a hard fought and bloody engagement totally defeated them at all points, and drove them across the river with the loss of sixty-seven pieces of artillery, and ten thousand men in killed and wounded.

Not only was this brilliant victory obtained, but the Sikhs have been compelled to submit, and to pay a million and a half sterling, to defray the expenses of the war.

The full particulars of this glorious achievement, and the results of it, will be found in the following

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

[The first official document is a Proclamation from Sir Henry Hardinge, in which he announces the total defeat of the Sikh army, and that the British army had crossed the Sutlej and entered the Punjab. It then states that no extension of territory was desired by the Government of India, and proceeds to describe the steps which will be taken to provide indemnity for the past and security for the future; but, as the exact terms of the arrangement are given in a subsequent despatch of the Governor-General, it is not necessary to recapitulate them here. Then follows a General Order from Sir Henry Hardinge, dated Camp, Kussor, Feb. 14, in which he announces the victory of Sobraon, and gives a minute description of the circumstances attending upon it, founding his narrative upon the despatch of Sir Hugh Gough, which we give below.]

DESPATCH FROM SIR HUGH GOUGH, ANNOUNCING THE DEFEAT OF THE SIKHS AT SOBRAON.

Head-quarters, Army of the Sutlej, Camp Kussor, February 13, 1846.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, &c.
Right Honourable Sir,—This is the fourth despatch which I have had the honour of addressing to you since the opening of the campaign. Thanks to Almighty God, whose hand I desire to acknowledge in all our successes, the occasion of my writing now is to announce a fourth and most glorious and decisive victory.

My last communication detailed the movements of the Sikhs, and our counter-maneuvres since the great day of Ferozeshah. Defeated on the Upper Sutlej, the enemy continued to occupy his position on the right bank, and his formidable *tête de pont* and entrenchments on the left bank of the river, in front of the main body of our army. But, on the 10th instant, all that he held of British territory, which was comprised in the ground on which one of his camps stood, was stormed from his grasp, and his audacity was again signally punished by a blow, sudden, heavy, and overwhelming. It is my gratifying duty to detail the measures which have led to this glorious result.

The enemy's works had been repeatedly reconnoitred during the time of my head-quarters being fixed at Nihalkee, by myself, by my departmental staff, and my engineer and artillery officers. Our observations, coupled with the reports of spies, convinced us that there had devolved on us the arduous task of attacking, in a position covered with formidable entrenchments, not fewer than 30,000 men, the best of the Khalsa troops, with seventy pieces of cannon, united by a good bridge to a reserve on the opposite bank, on which the enemy had a considerable camp and some artillery, commanding and flanking his field works on our side.

Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division having rejoined me on the evening of the 8th, and part of my siege train having come up with me, I resolved, on the morning of the 10th, to dispose of our mortars and battering guns on the alluvial land within good range of the enemy's works. To enable us to do this, it was necessary first to drive in the enemy's pickets at the post of observation in front of Kodeewalla, and at the little Sobraon. It was directed that this should be done during the night of the 9th, but the execution of this part of the plan was deferred, owing to misconceptions and casual circumstances, until near daybreak. The delay was of little importance, as the event showed that the Sikhs had followed our example in occupying the two posts in force by day only. Of both therefore possession was taken without opposition. The battering and disposed field artillery was then put in position on an extended semi-circle, embracing within its fire the works of the Sikhs. It had been intended that the cannonade should have commenced at daybreak; but so heavy a mist hung over the plain and river that it became necessary to wait until the rays of the sun had penetrated it and cleared the atmosphere. Meanwhile, on the margin of the Sutlej, on our left, two brigades of Major-General Sir Robert Dick's division, under his personal command, stood ready to commence the assault against the enemy's extreme right. His 7th Brigade, in which was the 10th Foot, reinforced by the 53rd Foot, and led by Brigadier Stacy, was to head the attack, supported at 200 yards distance by the 6th Brigade, under Brigadier Wilkinson. In reserve was the 5th Brigade, under Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham, which was to move forward from the entrenched village of Kodeewalla, leaving, if necessary, a regiment for its defence. In the centre Major-General Gilbert's division was deployed for support or attack, its right resting on and in the village of the little Sobraon. Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division was formed near the village of Guttah, with its right thrown up towards the Sutlej. Brigadier Cureton's Cavalry threatened, by feigned attacks, the ford at Hurreek, and the enemy's horse, under Rajah Lall Singh Misr, on the opposite bank. Brigadier Campbell, taking an intermediate position in the rear between Major-General Gilbert's right and Major-General Sir Harry Smith's left, protected both. Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, under whom was Brigadier Scott, held in reserve on our left, ready to act as circumstances might demand, the rest of the cavalry.

Our battery of 9-pounders, enlarged into twelve, opened near the little Sobraon, with a brigade of howitzers formed from the light field batteries, and troops of horse artillery, shortly after day-break; but it was half-past six before the whole of our artillery fire was developed. It was most spirited and well directed. I cannot speak in terms too high of the judicious disposition of the guns, their admirable practice, or the activity with which the cannonade was sustained. But, notwithstanding the formidable calibre of our iron guns, mortars, and howitzers, and the admirable way in which they were served, and aided by a rocket battery, it would have been visionary to expect that they could, within any limited time, silence the fire of 70 pieces behind well-constructed batteries of earth, plank, and fascines, or dislodge troops covered either by redoubts or epaulements, or within a treble line of trenches. The effect of the cannonade was, as has been since proved by an inspection of the camp, most severely felt by the enemy; but it soon became evident that the issue of this struggle must be brought to the arbitrament of musketry and the bayonet.

At nine o'clock Brigadier Stacy's Brigade, supported on either flank by Captains Horsford's and Fordyce's batteries, and Lieutenant-Colonel Lane's troop of horse artillery, moved to the attack in admirable order. The infantry and guns aided each other correlatively. The former marched steadily on in line, which they halted only to correct when necessary. The latter took up successive positions at the gallop, until, at length, they were within 300 yards of the heavy batteries of the Sikhs; but, notwithstanding the regularity and coolness, and scientific character of this assault, which Brigadier Wilkinson well supported, so hot was the fire of cannon, musketry, and zambourucks, kept up by the Khalsa troops, that it seemed, for some moments, impossible that the entrenchments could be won under it; but soon persevering gallantry triumphed, and the whole army had the satisfaction to see the gallant Brigadier Stacy's soldiers driving the Sikhs in confusion before them, within the area of their encampment. The 10th Foot, under Lieutenant-Colonel Frauds, now for the first time brought into serious contact with the enemy, greatly distinguished themselves. This regiment never fired a shot until it had got within the works of the enemy. The onset of her Majesty's 53rd Foot was as gallant and effective. The 43rd and 59th Native Infantry, brigaded with them, emulated both in cool determination.

At the moment of this first success, I directed Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham's brigade to move on in support; and Major-General Gilbert's and Sir Harry Smith's divisions to throw out their light troops to threaten the works aided by artillery. As these attacks of the centre and right commenced, the fire of our heavy guns had first to be directed to the right, and then gradually to cease; but at one time the thunder of full 120 pieces of ordnance reverberated in this mighty combat through the valley of the Sutlej, and, as it was soon seen that the weight of the whole force within the Sikh camp was likely to be thrown upon the two brigades that had passed its trenches, it became necessary to convert into close and serious attacks the demonstrations with skirmishers and artillery of the centre and right; and the battle raged with inconceivable fury from right to left. The Sikhs, even when at particular points their entrenchments were mastered with the bayonet, strove to regain them by the fiercest conflict, sword in hand. Nor was it until the cavalry of the left, under Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, had moved forward and ridden through the opening in the entrenchments made by our Sappers, in single file, and reformed as they passed them, and the 3rd Dragoons, whom no obstacle usually held formidable by horse appears to check, had on this day, as at Ferozeshah, galloped over and cut down the obstinate defenders of batteries and field works, and until the full weight of three divisions of infantry, with every field artillery gun which could be sent to their aid, had been cast into the scale, that victory finally declared for the British. The fire of the Sikhs first slackened and then nearly ceased, and the victors then pressing them on every side, precipitated them in masses over their bridge and into the Sutlej, which a sudden rise of seven inches had rendered hardly fordable. In their efforts to reach the right bank through the deepened water, they suffered from our horse artillery a terrible carnage. Hundreds fell under this cannonade; hundreds upon hundreds were drowned in attempting the perilous passage. Their awful slaughter, confusion, and dismay were such as would have excited compassion in the hearts of their generous conquerors, if the Khalsa troops had not, in the early part of the action, sullied their gallantry by slaughtering and barbarously mangle every wounded soldier whom, in the vicissitudes of attack, the fortune of war left at their mercy. I must pause in this narrative especially to notice the determined hardihood and bravery with which our two battalions of Ghoorkhas, the Sirmoor and Nusseer, met the Sikhs wherever they were opposed to them. Soldiers of small stature but indomitable spirit, they vied in ardent courage in the charge with the Grenadiers of our own nation, and, armed with the short weapon of their mountains, were a terror to the Sikhs throughout this great action.

Sixty-seven pieces of cannon, upwards of two hundred camel-swivels (zambourucks), numerous standards, and vast munitions of war, captured by our troops, are the pledges and trophies of our victory. The battle was over by eleven in the morning; and, in the forenoon, I caused our engineers to burn a part and sink a part of the vaulted bridge of the Khalsa army, across which they had boasted to come once more to defy us, and to threaten India with ruin and devastation.

We have to deplore a loss severe in itself, but certainly not heavy when weighed in the balance against the obstacles overcome and the advantages obtained. I have especially to lament the fall of Major-General Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B., a gallant veteran of the Peninsula and Waterloo campaigns. He survived only until evening the dangerous grape shot wound which he received close to the enemy's entrenchments whilst personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of her Majesty's 80th Regiment, in their career of noble daring. Major-General Gilbert, to whose gallantry and unceasing exertions I have been so deeply indebted, and whose services have been so eminent throughout this eventful campaign, and Brigadier Stacy, the leader of the Brigade most hotly and successfully engaged, both received contusions. They were such as would have caused many men to retire from the field, but they did not interrupt for a moment the efforts of these heroic officers. Brigadier M'Laren, so distinguished in the campaigns in Afghanistan, at Maharajpore, and now again in our conflicts with the Sikhs, has been badly wounded by a ball in the knee. Brigadier Taylor, C.B., one of the most gallant and intelligent officers of the army, to whom I have felt deeply indebted on many occasions, fell in this fight at the head of his brigade in close encounter with the enemy, and covered with honourable wounds. Brigadier Penny, of the Nusseer Battalion, commanding the Second Brigade, has been wounded, but not, I trust, severely. I am deprived for the present of the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Gough, C.B., acting Quartermaster-General of her Majesty's troops, whose aid I have so highly prized in all my campaigns in China and India. He has received a wound from a grape shot, which is severe, but I hope not dangerous. Lieutenant-Colonel Barr, acting Adjutant-General of her Majesty's forces, whose superior merit as a staff officer I have before recorded, has suffered a compound fracture in the left arm by a ball. It is feared that amputation may become necessary. Lieutenant-Colonels Ryan and Pett, of the 50th Foot, were both badly wounded with that gallant regiment. Captain John Fisher, Commandant of the Sirmoor Battalion, fell at the head of his valiant little corps, respected and lamented by the whole army.

I have now to make the attempt—difficult, nay, impracticable as I deem it—of expressing, in adequate terms, my sense of obligation to those who especially aided me by their talents and self-devotion in the hard-fought field of Sobraon.

First, Right Honourable Sir, you must permit me to speak of yourself. Before the action, I had the satisfaction of submitting to you my plan of attack, and I cannot describe the support which I derived from the circumstance of its having, in all its details, met your approbation. When a soldier of such sound judgment and matured experience as your Excellency assured me that my projected operation deserved success, I could not permit myself to doubt that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, the victory would be ours.

Nor did your assistance stop here. Though suffering severely from the effects of a fall, and unable to mount on horseback without assistance, your uncontrollable desire to see this army once more triumphant, carried you into the hottest of the fire, filling all who witnessed your exposure to such peril at once with admiration of the intrepidity that prompted it, and anxiety for your personal safety. Involving so deeply in itself the interests and happiness of British India. I must acknowledge also my obligation to you for having, whilst I was busied with another portion of our operations, superintended all the arrangements that related to laying our bridge across the Sutlej, near Ferozeshah.

Our prompt appearance on this bank of the river, after victory, and advance to this place, which has enabled us to surprise its fort, and encamp without opposition in one of the strongest positions in the country, is the result of this invaluable assistance.

The Majors-General of Divisions engaged deserve far more commendation than I am able, within the limits of a despatch, to bestow.

Major-General Sir Robert Dick, as I have already related, has fallen on a field of renown worthy of his military career and services, and the affectionate regret of his country will follow him to a soldier's grave.

In this attack on the enemy's left, Major General Sir Harry Smith displayed the same valour and judgment which gave him the victory of Aliwal. A more arduous task has seldom, if ever, been assigned to a division. Never has an attempt been more gloriously carried through.

I want words to express my gratitude to Major General Gilbert. Not only have I to record that in this great fight all was achieved by him, which, as Commander-in-Chief, I could desire to have executed; not only on this day was his division enabled, by his skill and courageous example, to triumph over obstacles from which a less ardent spirit would have recoiled as insurmountable, but since the hour in which our leading columns moved out of Unballah, I have found in the Major General an officer who has not merely carried out all my orders to the letter, but whose zeal and tact have enabled him in a hundred instances to perform valuable services in exact anticipation of my wishes. I beg explicitly to recommend him to your Excellency's especial notice as a divisional commander of the highest merit.

Major General Sir Joseph Thackwell has established a claim on this day to the rare commendation of having achieved much with a cavalry force, where the duty to be done consisted entirely of an attack on field works usually supposed to be the particular province of infantry and artillery. His vigilance and activity throughout our operations, and the superior manner in which our out-post duties have been carried on under his superintendence, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

Brigadier Stacy, C.B., I must commend to your special protection and favour. On him devolved the arduous duty of leading the first column to the attack, turning the enemy's right, encountering his fire, before his numbers had been thinned, or his spirit broken, and, to use a phrase which a soldier like your Excellency will comprehend, taking off the rough edge of the Sikhs in the fight. How ably, how gallantly, how successfully this was done, I have before endeavoured to relate. I feel certain that Brigadier Stacy and his noble troops will hold their due place in your Excellency's estimation, and that his merits will meet with its reward.

Brigadier Orchard, C.B., in consequence of the only regiment under his command that was engaged in the action being with Brigadier Stacy's brigade, attached himself to it, and shared all its dangers, glories, and success.

I beg as warmly and sincerely to praise the manner in which Brigadier Wilkinson supported Brigadier Stacy, and followed his lead into the enemy's works. Brigadier the Hon. T. Ashburnham manoeuvred with great coolness and success, as a reserve to the two last-mentioned brigades.

Brigadier Taylor, her Majesty's 29th, fell nobly, as has already been told, in the discharge of his duty. He is himself beyond the reach of earthly praise; but it is my earnest desire that his memory may be honoured in his fall, and that his regiment, the army with which he served, and his country, may know that no officer held a higher place in my poor estimation, for gallantry or skill, than Brigadier C. C. Taylor.

Brigadier M'Laren, C.B., in whom I have ever confided, as one of the ablest of the senior officers of the force, sustained in this day, as I have before intimated, his already enviable reputation: I trust he may not long be kept by his wound out of the sphere of active exertion, which is his natural element.

Brigadiers Penny and Hicks commanded the two brigades of Major-General Sir Harry Smith's division, and overcame at their head the most formidable opposition. I beg to bring both in the most earnest manner to your notice, trusting that Brigadier Penny's active services will soon become once more available.

The manoeuvres of Brigadier Cureton's cavalry in attracting and fixing the attention of Rajah Lall Singh Misr's horse, fulfilled every expectation which I had formed, and were worthy of the skill of the officer employed, whose prominent exploits at the battle of Aliwal I have recently had the honour to bring to your notice.

Brigadier Scott, C.B., in command of the First Brigade of Cavalry, had the rare fortune of meeting and overcoming a powerful body of infantry in the rear of a line of formidable field works. I have to congratulate him on the success of the noble troops under him, and to thank him for his own meritorious exertions. I am quite certain that your Excellency will bear them in mind.

Brigadier Campbell's Brigade was less actively employed; but all that was required of it was most creditably performed. The demonstration on the enemy's left, by the 9th Lancers, towards the conclusion of the battle, was made in the best order, under a sharp cannonade.

Brigadier Gowan, C.B., deserves my best thanks for his able arrangements, the value of which was so fully evinced in the first hour and half of this conflict, when it was almost exclusively an artillery fight. Brigadiers Biddulph, Brooke, and Dennyss supported him in the ablest way throughout the day, and have given me the most effectual assistance under every circumstance of the campaign.

The effective practice of our rockets on the wing, under Brigadier Brooke, elicited my particular admiration.

Brigadier Smith, C.B., had made all the dispositions in the engineer department, which were in the highest degree judicious, and in every respect excellent. On the evening of the 9th inst., Brigadier Irvine, whose name is associated with one of the most brilliant events in our military history—the capture of Bhurtore—arrived in camp. The command would, of course, have devolved on him, but with generosity of spirit which ever accompanies true valour and ability, he declined to assume it, in order that all the credit of the work which he had begun might attach to Brigadier Smith. For himself, Brigadier Irvine sought only the opportunity of sharing our perils in the field, and he personally accompanied me throughout the day. Brigadier Smith has earned a title to the highest praise which I can bestow.

To the General Staff I am in every way indebted. Nothing could surpass the activity and intelligence of Lieut.-Colonel Garden and Major Grant, who are the heads of it, in the discharge of the duties of their departments, ever very laborious, and during this campaign almost overwhelming. Both yet suffer under the effects of wounds previously received. Lieut.-Colonel Drummond, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Lieut. Arthur Becher, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, ably supported the former; and the exertions of Captains Anson and Tucker, Assistant Adjutants-General, have been most satisfactory to the latter and to myself.

Lieut.-Colonel Parsons, Deputy Commissary-General, has evinced the most successful perseverance in his important endeavours to supply the army. He has been ably aided at head-quarters by Major W. F. Thompson, C.B., and Major Curtis, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General; all three of these officers were most active in conveying my orders in the battle of Sobraon in the face of every danger. I have, in the most explicit way, to record the same intelligence and ability, and the same activity and bravery in the case of Lieut.-Colonel Birch, Judge-Advocate-General, both as regards departmental duties and active attendance on me in the field. I have already spoken of the loss which I have sustained by Lieut.-Colonels Gough and Barr being wounded. The exertions of both in animating our troops in moments of emergency were laudable beyond my power to praise. Lieut. Sandys, 55th Regiment Native Infantry, Postmaster of the Force, assisted in conveying my orders.

Superintending Surgeon B. Macleod, M.D., has been indefatigable in the fulfilment of every requirement of his important and responsible situation. I am entirely satisfied with his exertions and their results. I must bring to notice also the merits of Field Surgeon J. Steel, M.D., and Surgeon Graham, M.D., in charge of the depot of sick.

I was accompanied during the action by the following officers of my personal staff:—Captain the Hon. C. R. Sackville West, her Majesty's 21st Foot, officiating secretary (Captain Hains, for whom he acts, still being disabled by his severe wound); Lieut. Colonel H. Havelock, C.B., her Majesty's 39th Foot, Persian interpreter; Lieut. Bagot, 15th Native Infantry; Lieut. Edwards, 1st European Light Infantry; and Cornet Lord James Browne, 9th Lancers, my aides-de-camp; and Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M.D., my medical officer. All these officers assisted in conveying my orders to various points, in the thickest of the fight and the hottest of the fire, and to all of them I feel greatly indebted.

I have to acknowledge the services in the command of regiments, troops, and batteries, or on select and particular duties in the engineer department, of the following officers, and to recommend them to your Excellency's special favour:—viz, Major F. Abbott, who laid the bridge by which the army crossed into the Punjab, and who was present at Sobraon, and did excellent service; Captain Baker, and Lieut. John Becher, Engineers, who conducted Brigadier Stacy's column (the last of these was wounded); Lieut.-Col. Wood, Artillery, commanding the mortar battery; Major Lawrence, commanding the 18-pounder battery; Lieut.-Colonel Huthwaite, commanding the 8-inch howitzer battery; and Lieut.-Colonel Geddes, commanding the rockets; Captain R. Waller, Horse Artillery; Capt. G. R. Swindle, Capt. E. F. Day, Captain J. Turton, Brevet Major F. Brind, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. D. Lane, Brevet Major G. Campbell, Capt. J. Fordyce, Capt. R. Horsford, and Lieut. G. Holland, commanding troops and batteries; Major B. Y. Reilly, commanding Sappers and Miners; Lieutenant Col. White, C.B., commanding 3d Light Dragoons; Captain Nash, 4th Light Cavalry; Major Alexander, 5th Light Cavalry; Captain Christie, 9th Irregular Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Fullerton, 9th Lancers; Captain Leeson, 2d Irregular Cavalry; Brevet Captain Becher, 8th Irregular Cavalry; Captain Pearson, 16th Lancers; Brevet Captain Quin, Governor-General's Body Guard; Brevet-Major Angelo, 3d Light Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel Spence, 31st Foot; Captain Cordell, 47th Native Infantry; Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan, and Brevet-Colonel Pett, and Captain Long, 60th Foot; Major Polwhele, 32d Regiment Native Infantry; Captain O'Brien, and Lieut. Travers, Nusseer battalion; Captain Stepany, 29th Foot; Major Sibbald, 41st Regiment Native Infantry; Major Birrell and Brevet Captain Seaton, 1st European Light Infantry; Brevet-Major Graves, 16th Grenadiers; Lieut. Reid, Sirmoor battalion; Lieut.-Col. Davis, 9th Foot; Major Handscomb, 26th Regiment Light Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Bunbury, 80th Foot; Capt. Hogan, 63d Regiment Native Infantry; Captain Sandeman, 33d Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Franks, 10th Foot; Brigadier-Lieut.-Col. Nash, 43d Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut.-Col.-Thompson, 59th Regiment Native Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Phillips, 33d Foot; Major Short, 62d Foot; Brevet-Major Marshall, 68th Regiment Native Infantry; and Captain Short, 45th Regiment Native Infantry.

The following staff and engineer officers I have also to bring to your special notice, and to pray that their services may be favourably remembered, and the survivors duly rewarded, viz:—

Captain E. Christie, deputy assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Maxwell, deputy assistant quartermaster-general of artillery; and Captain Pillau and Brevet-Captain W. K. Warner, commissaries of ordnance; Brevet-Captain M. Mackenzie, and Brevet-Captain C. G. Austen, and First-Lieutenant E. Kaye, Artillery, majors of brigade; Captain R. Napier, major of brigade of Engineers; Captain Tritton, 3rd Light Dragoons, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant E. Roche, 3rd Dragoons, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, and officiating deputy assistant quartermaster-general of cavalry, in the place of Captain Havelock, 9th Foot, who was present in the field, but unable, from the effects of a wound, to discharge the duties of his office; Captain E. Lugard, 31st Foot, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant A. S. Galloway, 3rd Light Cavalry, deputy assistant quartermaster-general; Lieutenant E. A. Hadditch, 80th Foot, aide-de-camp to Major-General Sir Harry Smith; Lieutenant F. McD., Gilbert, 2nd Grenadiers, acting aide-de-camp to Major-General Gilbert;

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN INDIA.

Capt. R. Haughton, 63rd Regiment N.I., officiating assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Rawson, deputy assistant quartermaster-general, killed; Lieut. R. Bates, 82nd Foot, aide-de-camp to the late Major-General Sir R. Dick; Capt. J. R. Pond, 1st European Light Infantry, deputy assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. Paton, 14th Regiment N.I., officiating deputy assistant quartermaster general; Bt. Captain Harrington, 5th Light Cavalry; Captain A. Spottiswoode, 9th Lancers; Lieut. R. Pattenson, 16th Lancers; Captain J. Garcock, 31st Foot; Lieut. G. H. M. Jones, 29th Foot; Captain L. J. Taylor, 26th Light Infantry; Lieut. H. F. Dunsford, 59th Regiment N.I.; Majors of Brigade—Capt. Combe, 1st European Light Infantry, major of brigade, 2nd Brigade; Captain Gordon, 11th Native Infantry, major of brigade, 6th Brigade; Captain A. G. Warde, 68th N.I., major of brigade; and Lieut. P. Hay, major of brigade, killed.

Having ventured to speak of your Excellency's own part in this action, it would be most gratifying to me to go on to mention the brilliant share taken in it by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood and the officers of your personal staff, as well by the civil, political, and other military officers attached to you. But, as these were all under your own eye, I cannot doubt that you will yourself do justice to their exertions.

We were in the battle again honoured with the presence of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and the two noblemen in his suite, Counts Oriola and Greuben. Here, as at Moodkee and Ferozeshah, these distinguished visitors did not content themselves with a distant view of the action, but throughout it were to be seen in front wherever danger most urgently pressed.

The loss of the enemy has been immense; an estimate of it must be formed with a due allowance for the spirit of exaggeration which pervades all statements of Asiatics where their interest leads them to magnify numbers; but our own observation on the river banks and in the enemy's camp, combined with the reports brought to our intelligence department, convince me that the Khalsa casualties were between 8000 and 10,000 men killed and wounded in action and drowned in the passage of the river. Amongst the slain are Sirdars Sham Singh, Attareewalla, Generals Gholab Singh Koopta, and Heera Singh Topee, Sirdar Kishen Singh, son of the late Jemadar Kooshall Singh, Generals Mobaruck Ally and Illahee Buksh, and Shah Newaz Khan, son of Futen-ood-deen Khan of Kusoor. The body of Sham Singh was sought for in the captured camp by his followers; and, respecting the gallantry with which he is reported to have devoted himself to death rather than accompany the army in its flight, I forbade his people being molested in their search, which was finally successful.

The consequences of this great action have yet to be fully developed. It has at least, in God's providence, once more expelled the Sikhs from our territory, and planted our standards in the soil of the Punjab. After occupying their entrenched position for nearly a month, the Khalsa army had perhaps mistaken the caution which had induced us to wait for the necessary material, for timidity. But they must now deeply feel that the blow which has fallen on them from the British arm has only been the heavier for being long delayed.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. Gough, General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.

Prince Frederic Guillaume Waldemar of Prussia, who is now travelling in Asia, under the title of Count Ravensburg, is the first cousin to the King of Prussia. The Prince was born Aug. 2, 1817; his father being Prince Frederic Guillaume Charles, the brother of the late King of Prussia; who married, in 1804, the Princess Amelie Marie Anne, daughter of the late Louis Guillaume, the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg. The Prince's name has recently been brought into notice in this country by the painful details of the official despatches from India, in which he is honourably mentioned by the Governor-General for the gallantry he displayed in the severe engagements our troops sustained with the Sikhs.



PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.

His Highness had been for some time travelling in the East, under the name of Count Ravensburg. He is a Colonel of Dragoons in the Prussian service; but, tired probably of the great parade-ground of Prussia, where all the nation is under drill, he wished to see some of the realities of soldiery, and therefore proceeded to our Indian empire, on the borders and frontiers of which peace is rarely a dweller. His wish has been fully, even terribly gratified; a fiercer field has not been fought since Prussian and English officers stood side by side on the plain of Waterloo.

In the second day's action, the Prince was requested to quit the field, the English Commander being unwilling to allow him to peril his life, when he had no duty to discharge. The caution was by no means unnecessary, for the Prince's medical attendant, Dr. Hoffmeister, was killed by his side; the occurrence is thus described by the Governor-General: "I have now to request your Excellency's notice to the conduct of an illustrious nobleman, Count Ravensburg, who, with the officers of his suite, Count Greuben and Count Oriola, accompanied me in the field. These Prussian officers nobly sustained the reputation of their countrymen. The Prince's surgeon was struck to the ground by a ball. I saw his Royal Highness instantly spring from his horse to his assistance. The Prince's humanity was unavailing; death had already closed the surgeon's career. I am aware of the respectful

regard which your Excellency entertains for this illustrious nobleman and his companions, travellers in the East; and I know that this brief record of their actions will be gratifying to your Excellency." It is impossible to avoid pitying the poor physician, who, probably, did not sympathise with his master's enthusiasm in the art of war: the amusements of Princes are as dangerous to share as their secrets. The occurrence reminds us of a similar one narrated by Colonel Mitchell in his "Life of Wallenstein"—"Among those who fell at Lützen, was an Abbot of Fulda, who had come to witness the battle; in the request he presented to Wallenstein to be allowed to join the army, this very Christian prelate, who was killed, not in administering consolation to the dying, but in galloping about the field with a German Prince, says he is willing to put up 'with the fare of the humblest soldier;' and the levelling hand of war kept him to the very letter of his bargain."

In the despatch of the Governor-General, from the Camp at Kusoor, of February 14th, detailing the last signal defeat of the Sikh army, the Prince and his companions are thanked for their offers of service in the battle-field. Sir Henry Hardinge says the Prince has won the admiration of the whole army.

Our sketch is from a portrait of Prince Waldemar, just published by Messrs. Hering and Remington, Regent-street.

BENGAL SEPOYS.

The uniform of the Bengal Sepoys is almost exactly similar to that of the regiments of the line in her Majesty's service—the difference being in the shacos, which are edged with brass, and the shoes having brass buckles; in lieu of a leather stock a necklace of white beads is worn by the privates, and of gold by the native officers. The muskets have percussion locks. It is difficult at a short distance to distinguish a regiment of her Majesty's Foot from a native corps, the appointments being similar: and the natives equalling, and even, in some instances, excelling the Europeans in the steadiness of their manœuvres under arms. The Bengal Sepoys are a fine body of men—the Grenadier companies seldom having men under six feet high, and the Battalion companies have a higher average than the Europeans. On service, a white cover is worn on the shacos, as a protection from the sun.

Our Illustration is from a sketch by Lieutenant G. F. Atkinson, of the Bengal Engineers.

RAJAH GHOLAB SINGH.

This chief has occupied a distinguished position in the recent Despatches detailing "The Course of Events at Lahore," the capital of the Sikhs. Thus, on January 25, we find his arrival in the vicinity, with 20,000 men, and accompanied by Meean Punneca, Meean Buttoo, and Meean Juwaheer Singh, brother of the late Rajah Heera Singh, besides about twenty of his most confidential and trustworthy chiefs and kinsmen. On January 27, we find the Rajah ordered by the Ranees to send his men towards Phulloor, and to come unattended to Phulloor, where the house of the late Rajah Dhean Singh was prepared for his reception. On January 28, having quitted his camp, the Rajah proceeded, first, to visit the Samad of the late Maharajah Runjeet Singh, where he offered 51 gold mohurs. He then proceeded to the palace to pay his respects to the Ranees, but declined to stay at Lahore, and returned to his camp; it is said on account of his having discovered a plot by the Ranees and the Sirdars of the Durbar to murder him. The following from the last received Despatches is very characteristic:—

Orders were issued by the Ranees to fire a salute in honour of the arrival of Rajah Gholab Singh, but the Rajah sent word to the gunners that he did not wish any such compliment just now, and that when he did he would say so. The Rajah has issued orders for raising new troops, and engages only such men as present themselves from the country. No Sikhs are enlisted by him. He did not attend the Durbar this day. Seven hundred Sikhs have arrived as a deputation from the camp at Seeptra, to wait on Rajah Gholab Singh, being one and two from each company. Their object is said to be to conduct the Rajah to the camp. Gholab Singh told them that so numerous a body, equal to a full battalion, ought not to have absented themselves from the camp at such a time; that he required no messengers to conduct him to the camp, that he was not like themselves, who called out they would fight in the name of Goroogee ka Khalsa, and when the time came, fled, eight men out of ten; but that he had declared his determination to conquer the enemy or die in the attempt. He concluded the conference by stating that as soon as the whole of his men were collected, many being still in the rear, he would march on Ferozepore. He gave 100 rupees to the Panches, and desired them to return to the camp; but they in their turn said they should not stir without him, and remained in his camp.

Next we find the Ranees appointing the Rajah Wuzer. Purwanahs were at the same time sent off to all the Governors, Subahdars, Jagheerdars, Chiefs, and Eilkars, informing them that Rajah Gholab Singh has this day been appointed Wuzer, with full power to conduct the affairs of the state, and desiring them to obey the Rajah accordingly, and to forward their respective Nuzzurs to him. Orders were sent to the Artillery to fire a salute on the occasion, and they continued firing for a long while.

We then find the Rajah getting very anxious to negotiate matters with the British, sending presents of elephants, restoring property to Europeans, &c. The Brahmins having predicted for many days that the British would rule in the Punjab, and then the Khalsas again, it



SEPOYS.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE BENGAL ENGINEERS.

SKETCHES OF THE SIKHS.—(FROM DRAWINGS BY G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.)



SIKH PREACHER.

was suggested to-day by some people that the prophecy should be accomplished by placing one of these four Sahebs on the gудdee for one day, proclaiming him Sovereign of all the land, and then the next day to expel him, and replace the Maharajah in all due form. The proposition made Rajah Gholab Singh smile, and say that, before this, the Sikhs had become so proud, that they had placed their Punt before God, but that their minds had now undergone such a change, that they heeded none but Brahmins and astrologers.

From the *Delhi Gazette Extra*, of Feb. 23:—

The Wuzer, Rajah Gholab Singh, arrived at Kusoor, where the camp of the Governor-General has been pitched since the 14th, on the 16th, and was, in consequence of being four hours later than arranged, received as haughtily as he deserved. He brought Nuzzurs to a considerable amount, which were refused, and having commenced to discuss the business of his visit, was referred to Major Lawrence and Mr. Currie.

These gentlemen met the Rajah, and were engaged with him, as also with Dewan Deena Nath, and Fukeer Noorood-deen, till one o'clock at night. The outlines of a treaty were proposed, which embraced the voluntary cession of the territory specified by the Governor-General in his proclamation, the payment of an indemnity of one core and a half of rupees (50 lacs down, and the remainder in two years, by instalments of 50 lacs each), and other matters which will be known in due time.

On the 17th another lengthened interview of ten hours took place, when, the

preliminaries being finally settled, and the State Seal applied by Dewan Deena Nath, the Rajah agreed to bring the Maha Rajah Duleep Singh to the camp. His Highness and the Rance were received on the 18th.

Gholab Singh appears to have been a prime mover in the recent intrigues at Lahore; as well as in the negotiations with the British; and his subsequent position was, doubtless, a very critical one.

The authentic Portrait of the Rajah, at page 224 is from a drawing by a native artist.

THE SIKH PREACHER.

Gurú Govind inculcated his tenets upon his followers by his preaching, his actions, and his works; among the latter is "Das'ama Pádsháh Ka Gurunth," or Book of the Tenth King, he being the tenth ruler from Nánac, the founder of the religion. This work, together with the "Adi-Gurunth" of Nánac—their only other sacred book—is held in great veneration by the Sikhs.

Sir John Malcolm, while in the Punjab in 1805, succeeded in procuring a copy of the "Adi-Gurunth" from a Chief, who sent it to him at night, after having obtained a promise that he would treat the sacred volume with great respect. A Mr. Colebrook, with persevering assiduity, was also able to procure not only the "Adi-Gurunth," but the "Das'ama Pádsháh Ka Gurunth"—the two most sacred books of the Sikhs. The Illustration represents one of the native Preachers.



AKALI CHIEF.

THE CHIEF OF THE AKALIS.

The Akalis (immortals), or Sikh fanatic priests, though considerably reduced in number, are much respected by the people. Their residence is at Akaligurh—which was built by them—a large town a little south of the route from Ramnuggur to Lahore: here they live in a state of desperate independence of the Sikh Government, but they are tolerated on account of their ferocious valour in foreign wars. Runjeet Singh tried, though unsuccessfully, to incorporate them with the Goracheras.

SIKH LANCERS.

The Sikhs possess several regiments of Lancers; in fact all the cavalry regiments, excepting the Heavy Dragoons—not even excepting the regiment with chain armour, than which nothing can be more formidable—carry, and are very expert with, the lance, a favourite game among them being, to drive a tent peg into the ground and ride at it with a spear at full gallop, often succeeding in striking it from the ground.

THE BATTLE OF SOBRAON.

We have been favoured by a Correspondent with the annexed Plan, accompanied by the following extract from a letter dated Feb. 1.—

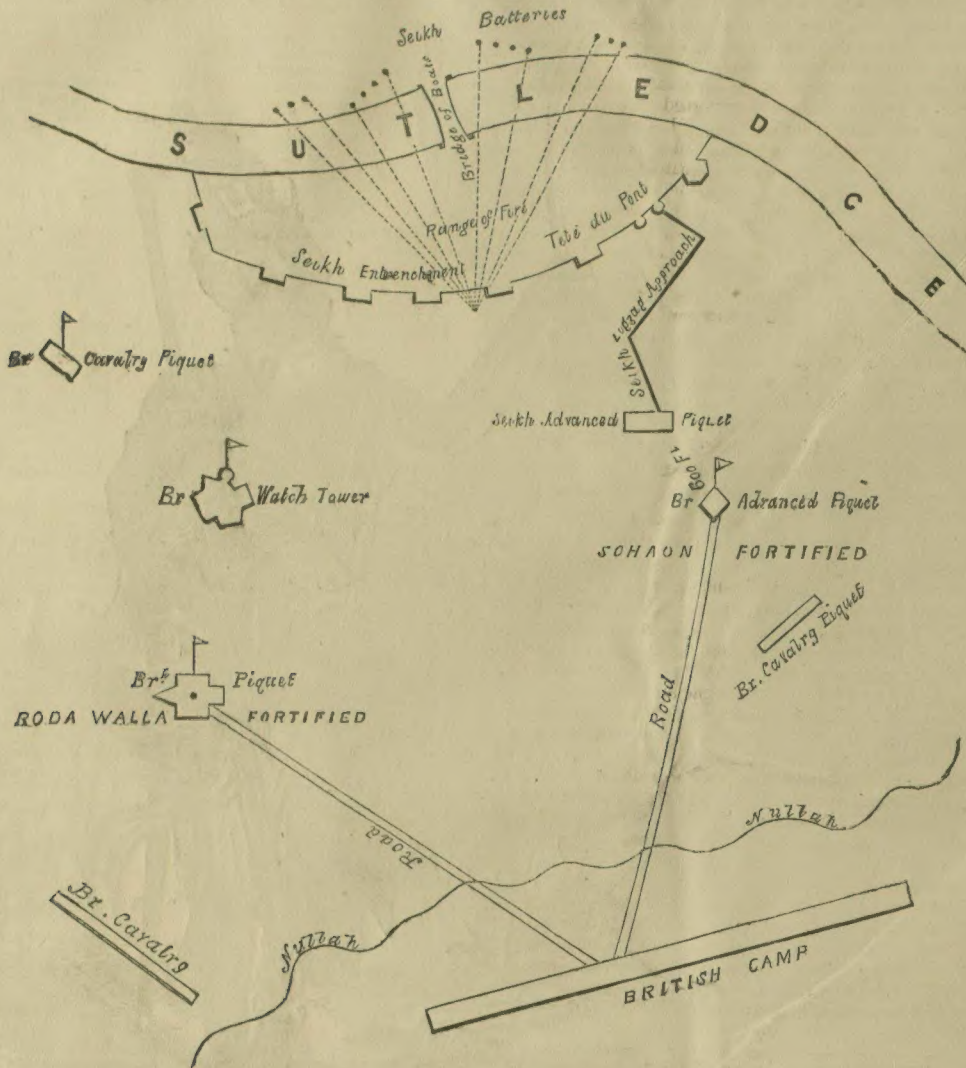
In the meantime, the Governor-General at Ferozepore, is quietly waiting the



SIKH LANCERS.

arrival of the siege train, which will not reach him till the 4th inst., and without it cannot attack the Sikh position, so strongly have they fortified themselves. I send you a sketch of the relative position of the two armies. It has been resolved to attack the Sikhs in front with a few troops; while the rest of our army

crosses the river lower down, and surprises their rear; thus placing them between two fires, from which there is no possibility of escape. Take care of the little plan, which was drawn by an Engineer officer with the army, and is quite correct.



POSITION OF THE FORCES PREVIOUS TO THE BATTLE OF SOHRAON.—(BY AN ENGINEER OFFICER.)

ABSTRACT OF RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, OF THE ARMY OF THE SUTLEJ, UNDER THE COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SIR HUGH GOUGH, BART., G.C.B., COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, IN THE ACTION AT SOHRAON, ON FEB. 10, 1846.

Staff.—2 European officers wounded.			
Artillery Division.—1 European officer, 3 rank and file, 3 sycce drivers, and 17 horses killed; 1 European officer, 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file, 5 Lascars, 5 sycce, and 23 horses wounded, 5 horses missing.			
Engineers and Sappers and Miners.—2 rank and file killed; 3 European officers, 1 Native ditto, and 16 rank and file wounded.			
Cavalry Division.—6 rank and file, and 18 horses killed; 4 European officers, 2 trumpeters, 96 rank and file, and 53 horses wounded; 24 horses missing.			
1st Infantry Division.—2 European officers, 1 Native officer, and 97 rank and file killed; 28 European officers, 13 Native officers, and 489 rank and file wounded.			
2nd Ditto.—5 European officers, 1 Native officer, 5 sergeants, 109 rank and file, and 1 horse killed; 33 European officers, 12 Native officers, 46 sergeants, 2 trumpeters, 685 rank and file, and 1 horse wounded.			
3rd Ditto.—3 European officers, 1 Native officer, 3 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 75 rank and file, and 5 horses killed; 25 European officers, 13 Native officers, 27 sergeants, 3 trumpeters, 573 rank and file, and 6 horses wounded.			
Total.—13 European officers, 3 Native officers, 8 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, 292 rank and file, 3 sycce, and 36 horses killed; 101 European officers, 59 Native officers, 74 sergeants, 7 trumpeters, 832 rank and file, 5 Lascars, 5 sycce, and 83 horses wounded; 29 horses missing.			
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
European officers	13	101	0
Native officers	3	59	0
Warrant and non-commissioned officers, rank and file	301	1913	0
Lascars, sycce drivers, sycce, &c.	3	10	0
Total	320	2063	0
Grand total of killed, wounded, and missing, 2383			

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Killed.
ARTILLERY DIVISION.
 1st Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery.—First Lieutenant H. J. Y. Faithful.
FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.
 Brigade Staff.—Lieutenant R. Hay, Major of Brigade.
 Her Majesty's 50th Foot.—Lieutenant C. R. Grimms.
SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION.
 Divisional Staff.—Lieutenant J. S. Rawson, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General.
 Brigade Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Taylor, C.B., Brigadier.—1st European Light Infantry, Lieutenant F. Shuttleworth, and Ensign F. W. A. Hamilton.
 Sirmoor Battalion.—Captain J. Fisher.
THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION.
 Divisional Staff.—Major-General Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B., and K.C.H.
 Her Majesty's 62nd Foot.—Lieutenant W. T. Bartley.
 33rd Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. D. Playfair.
 Her Majesty's 10th Foot.—Lieutenant W. S. Beale.
 Her Majesty's 53rd Foot.—Captain C. E. D. Warren.
Wounded.
 General Staff.—Lieutenant-Col. J. B. Gough, C.B., Offg. Quartermaster-General to her Majesty's forces, very severely; and Lieutenant-Col. M. Barr, Offg. Adjutant-General to her Majesty's forces, severely and dangerously.
ARTILLERY DIVISION.
 2nd Troop 2nd Brigade Horse Artillery.—Brevet-Major C. Grant, slightly.
ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.
 Brevet-Captain W. Abercrombie, contused; First Lieutenant J. R. Becher, severely; Second Lieutenant G. P. Hebbert, slightly.
CAVALRY DIVISION.
 Her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons.—Lieutenant J. B. Hawkes, slightly; Lieutenant H. W. White, ditto, Cornet Kauntze, severely; and Quartermaster A. Crabtree, slightly.
FIRST INFANTRY DIVISION.
 Divisional Staff.—Lieutenant E. A. Holdich, A.D.C., severely.
 Brigade Staff.—Lieutenant-Col. N. Penny, Brigadier; and Capt. J. Garcock, Major of Brigade, severely.
 Her Majesty's 21st Foot.—Lieutenant R. Law, severely; Lieutenant G. Elmslie, severely; Lieutenant S. J. Timbrell, dangerously, both thighs broken; Lieutenant F. Gabbett, slightly; Lieutenant C. H. G. Triton, mortally; Ensign Jones, dangerously; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Bolton, severely.
 47th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Renny, severely; Lieutenant H. C. James, 32d N.I., slightly; Ensign W. H. Walcott, slightly; and Ensign J. D. Ogston, slightly.
 Her Majesty's 50th Foot.—Brevet Lieutenant-Col. Ryan, K.H., dangerously; Brevet Col. P. J. Pett, dangerously; Capt. G. M. Tew, dangerously; Capt. J. B. Bonham, dangerously; Captain Needham, dangerously; Captain J. L. Wilton, very severely; Lieutenant H. W. Hough, severely; Lieutenant J. G. Smyth, severely; Lieutenant C. A. Mouat, severely; Ensign C. H. Slessor, slightly; and Lieutenant C. H. Tottenham, slightly.
 43d Light Infantry.—Major T. Polwhele, slightly; and Lieutenant A. Macqueen, severely.
 Nusseore Battalion.—Capt. C. O'Brien, severely.
SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION.
 Divisional Staff.—Major-General W. R. Gilbert, slightly; Lieutenant F. McD. Gilbert, A.D.C., slightly.
 Brigade Staff.—Lieutenant-Col. J. M'Laure, C.B., Brigadier, dangerously; Lieutenant G. H. M. Jones, Major of Brigade, very severely—right arm amputated.
 Her Majesty's 29th Foot.—Captain A. St. G. H. Stoney, severely; Captain J. D. Young, slightly; Captain K. Murchison, slightly; Lieutenant R. F. Henry, Lieutenant A. J. Duncan, severely; Lieutenant W. Kirby, very severely; Lieutenant C. E. Macdonnell, severely; Lieutenant H. G. Walker, slightly; Lieutenant St. G. M. Nugent, severely; Lieutenant G. St. J. Henderson, contused; Lieutenant E. T. Scudamore, severely; and Ensign G. Mitchell, very severely—right leg amputated.
 41st Regiment Native Infantry.—Captain W. H. Halford, severely; Captain J. Cumberlege, severely; Captain J. W. V. Stephen, slightly; Lieutenant A. W. Onslow, slightly; Lieutenant M. F. Kemble, slightly; Ensign C. H. Scatchard, severely—since dead; Ensign C. R. Atkinson, slightly; and Ensign J. P. Bennett, slightly.
 68th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant P. A. Robertson, severely; and Ensign J. A. Dorin, slightly.
 1st European Light Infantry.—Brevet-Captain E. Magnay, severely; Lieutenant J. Patullo, severely; Lieutenant J. Lambert, severely; Lieutenant G. G. Deunys, severely; Lieutenant A. Hume, dangerously; Lieutenant T. Staples, slightly; Ensign G. O. B. Palmer, slightly; Ensign G. H. Davidson, dangerously—since dead; Ensign P. R. Innes, slightly; and Lieutenant D. C. Beaton, severely.
 16th Regiment Native Infantry Grenadiers.—Captain A. Balderston, severely; and Ensign W. S. R. Hodson, slightly.
THIRD INFANTRY DIVISION.
 Her Majesty's 9th Foot.—Lieutenant R. Daunt, slightly.
 26th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant F. Mackenzie, severely; and Ensign R. T. White, slightly.
 Her Majesty's 62nd Foot.—Lieutenant R. H. Haviland, severely.
 Her Majesty's 50th Foot.—Captain W. Cookson, slightly; Lieutenant H. Crawley, severely; Lieutenant E. W. P. Kingsley, severely; and Ensign W. B. C. S. Wandesford, severely.
 33rd Regiment, N.I.—Lieutenant T. Tulloch, severely.

63rd Regiment, N.I.—Captain W. C. Ormsby, severely; Lieutenant H. A. Morrison, slightly; and Ensign R. T. H. Barber, slightly.
 Her Majesty's 10th Foot.—Lieutenant R. H. Evans, slightly; and Lieutenant C. J. Sindham, severely.
 43rd Regiment Light Infantry.—Captain H. Lyell, very severely; Ensign L. Munro, severely.
 59th Regiment, N.I.—Lieutenant H. B. Lumson, severely.
 Her Majesty's 53rd Foot.—Captain T. Smart, severely; Lieutenant J. Chester, severely; Lieutenant A. B. O. Stokes, severely; Ensign W. Dunning, severely; Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Gold, slightly; Lieutenant J. Breton, slightly; Lieutenant R. N. Clarke, severely; and Ensign H. Lucas, slightly.
 (Signed) PAT. GRANT, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.
 (True Copies.)

F. CURRIE, Sec. to Government of India with Governor-General.
 N.B.—This return was received by the Governor-General on the afternoon of the 16th.
 (Signed) F. CURRIE, Secretary.
 Adjutant General's Office, Head-quarters, Camp, Kussoor, Feb. 13, 1846.

The Gazette Extraordinary of Wednesday night, contains the following interesting despatch from Sir Henry Hardinge, in which the gallant Governor-General details the particulars of the amicable arrangement with the Sikh Chiefs.

India Board, April 1.

The Secret Committee of the East India Company has this day received, from the Governor-General of India, a despatch, from which the following is an extract:—

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Camp, Kanha Cuchwa, Feb. 19, 1846.

(EXTRACT.)

The immediate result of the victory of Allwal was the evacuation by the Sikh garrisons of all the forts, hitherto occupied by detachments of Lahore soldiers, on this side of the river Sutlej, and the submission of the whole of the territory on the left bank of that river to the British Government.

The Sikh army remained in its entrenched position; and though on the first intelligence of the victory of Allwal, and at the sight of the numerous bodies which floated from the battle field to the Bridge of Boats at Sohraon, they seemed much shaken and disheartened, and though many were reported to have left them and gone to their homes, yet, after a few days, the Sikh troops seemed as confident as ever of being able to defy us in their entrenched position, and to prevent our passage of the river.

The Commander-in-Chief was not in a state to take advantage of the enemy's defeat at Allwal, by an attack on his entrenched position at Sohraon, until the troops under Major General Sir H. Smith should have rejoined his Excellency's camp, and the siege train and ammunition should have arrived from Delhi. The first portion of the siege train, with the reserve ammunition for 100 field guns, reached the Commander-in-Chief's camp on the 7th and 8th instant. On the latter day the brigades, which had been detached from the main army for the operations in the neighbourhood of Lodiana, rejoined the Commander-in-Chief. Within forty-eight hours from that time the enemy's entrenched camp was carried by storm, his army almost annihilated, sixty-seven guns captured, and, during the night of the 10th, on which this glorious victory was achieved, the advanced brigades of the British army were thrown across the Sutlej. Early on the 12th our bridge was completed, and on the 13th the Commander-in-Chief, with the whole force, excepting the heavy train, and the division left to collect and bring in the wounded to Ferozepore, with the captured guns, were encamped in the Panjab, at Kussoor, sixteen miles from the bank of the river opposite Ferozepore, and thirty-two miles from Lahore.

For the details of these important and decisive operations, I must refer you to the enclosures of this despatch.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing briefly the pride and gratification with which I communicate to you these results, so eminently evincing the energetic decision of the Commander-in-Chief's operations, and the indomitable courage of the British Indian army under his Excellency's command, and which will, I am convinced, be met with a corresponding feeling by the Home Government and the British public.

I returned to Ferozepore from the field of Sohraon on the afternoon of the 10th, within a few hours after the action had ceased, to superintend the passage of the Sutlej by our troops.

I joined the camp of the Commander-in-Chief at Kussoor on the morning of the 14th.

On the arrival at Lahore of the news of the complete victory of Sohraon, the Rane and Durbar urged Rajah Gholab Singh to proceed immediately to the British camp, to beg pardon in the name of the Durbar and the Sikh Government for the offence which had been committed, and to endeavour to negotiate some arrangement for the preservation of the country from utter ruin.

The Rajah first stipulated that the Durbar and the chief officers of the army, as well as the members of the Panchayets, should sign a solemn declaration that they would abide by such terms as he might determine on with the British Government. This is said to have been immediately acceded to; and, on the 15th, Rajah Gholab Singh, Dewan Dena Nath, and Fakar Noorodeen, arrived in my camp at Kussoor, with full credentials from the Maha Rajah and empowered to agree in the name of the Maha Rajah and the Government, to such terms as I might dictate. The Rajah was accompanied by the Barukkie Chief, Soobtan Mahomed Khan, and several of the most influential Sardars of the nation.

I received the Rajah in Durbar, as the representative of an offending Government, omitting the forms and ceremonies usually observed on the occasion of friendly meetings, and refusing to receive, at that time, the proffered Nuzzurs and complimentary offerings.

I briefly explained to the Rajah and his colleagues that the offence which had been committed was most serious, and the conduct of the chiefs and army was most unwarrantable; that this offence had been perpetrated without the shadow of any cause of quarrel on the part of the British Government, in the face of an existing treaty of amity and friendship; and that, as all Asia had witnessed the injurious conduct of the Sikh nation, retributive justice required that the proceedings of the British Government should be of a character which would mark

to the whole world that insult could not be offered to the British Government, and our provinces invaded by a hostile army, without signal punishment.

I told the Rajah that I recognised the wisdom, prudence, and good feeling evinced by him, in having kept himself separate from these unjustifiable hostilities of the Sikhs, and that I was prepared to mark my sense of that conduct in the proceedings which must now be carried through. I stated, in the most marked manner and words, my satisfaction that he, who had not participated in the offence, and whose wisdom and good feeling towards the British Government were well known, had been the person chosen by the Durbar as their representative for negotiating the means by which atonement might be made, and the terms on which the Sikh Government might be rescued from impending destruction, by a return to amicable relations between the British Government and the Lahore State.

I told the Rajah and his colleagues that Mr. Currie, the Chief Secretary to Government, and Major Lawrence, my agent, were in full possession of my determination on the subject; that they were in my entire confidence; and I referred the Chiefs to those officers, that they might learn from them the principles and details of adjustment which I had determined to offer for their immediate acceptance.

The Chiefs remained the greater part of the night in conference with Mr. Currie and Major Lawrence; but, before they separated, a paper was signed by them to the effect that all that had been demanded would be conceded, and that arrangements would be immediately made, as far as were in the power of the Chiefs, to carry out all the details that had been explained to them.

The terms demanded and conceded are, the surrender, in full sovereignty, of the territory, hill and plain, lying between the Sutlej and Beas rivers, and the payment of one and a half crores of rupees as indemnity for the expenses of the war—the disbandment of the present Sikh army, and its re-organisation on the system and regulations with regard to pay which obtained in the time of the late Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh, the arrangement for limiting the extent of the force to be henceforth employed, to be determined on in communication with the British Government—the surrender to us of all the guns that had been pointed against us, the entire regulation and control of both banks of the river Sutlej, and such other arrangements for settling the future boundaries of the Sikh State, and the organisation of its administration, as might be determined on at Lahore.

It was further arranged that the Maha Rajah, with Bhaxe Ram Singh, and the other chiefs remaining at Lahore, should forthwith repair to the camp of the Governor-General, and place themselves in the hands of the Governor-General, to accompany his camp to Lahore.

I had prepared, for circulation on my arrival at Kussoor, a proclamation declaratory of my present views and intentions with regard to the Panjab—a translation of which was given to Rajah Gholab Singh and his colleagues, and a copy of which is inclosed for your information.

It was determined that the Maha Rajah should meet me at Lulleana, on the 18th (yesterday), when the camp arrived at that place. On the afternoon of the 17th, it was announced to me that the Maha Rajah, with Bhaxe Ram Singh and other chiefs, had instantly, on receiving the summons from Rajah Gholab Singh hastened from Lahore, and that they had arrived at Rajah Gholab Singh's camp, pitched about a mile beyond our piquets, and that his Highness was ready at once to wait upon me.

I considered it right to abide by the first arrangement, and I directed that it should be intimated to the Maha Rajah and the chiefs, that I would receive his Highness on the day appointed, at Lulleana, eleven miles in advance, on the road to Lahore.

Yesterday afternoon the Maha Rajah, attended by Rajah Gholab Singh, Dewan Deenah Nath, Fakar Noorodeen, Bhaxe Ram Singh, and ten or twelve other chiefs, had an interview with me in my Durbar tent, where the Commander-in-Chief and staff had been invited by me to be present to receive them.

As on the occasion of Rajah Gholab Singh's visit, I omitted the usual salute to the Maha Rajah, and curtailed the other customary ceremonies on his arrival at my tent, causing it to be explained, that, until submission had been distinctly tendered by the Maha Rajah in person, he could not be recognised and received as a friendly Prince.

Submission was tendered by the Minister and chiefs, who accompanied the Maha Rajah, and the pardon of the British Government was requested on such conditions as I should dictate, in the most explicit terms; after which I stated that the conditions having been distinctly made known to the Minister, Rajah Gholab Singh, and the chiefs accredited with him, it was unnecessary to discuss them in that place, and in the presence of the young Maha Rajah, who was of too tender an age to take part in such matters; and that, as all the requirements of the British Government had been acquiesced in, and their fulfilment promised, in the name of the Maha Rajah and Durbar, I should consider myself justified in treating the young Maha Rajah, from that moment, as a Prince restored to the friendship of the British Government.

After some remarks, regarding the fame and character of the late Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh, and hope that the young Prince would follow the footsteps of his father, and my desire that such relations should henceforward exist between the two States as would tend to the benefit of both, I broke up the Durbar.

On his taking leave, I caused the customary presents to be made to the Maha Rajah, and, on his retiring from my tent, the usual salute was fired from our 24-pounders, drawn up at the bottom of the street of tents for that purpose.

In the course of discussion, the Minister asked if the young Maha Rajah should now return to the Rane at Lahore, or if it was my desire that he should remain at my camp—intimating that it was for me to dispose of the young chief as I pleased, and as I might consider best for his Highness' interests? I replied that I thought it advisable that his Highness' camp should accompany mine, and that I should myself conduct him to his capital, which I purposed reaching in two marches, that is, by to-morrow morning.

The remains of the Sikh army, under Sardar Tej Singh and Rajah Lal Singh, on retiring from Sohraon, encamped at Raeban, about eighteen miles east of Lahore. They are variously estimated at from 14,000 to 20,000 horse and foot, with about 35 guns. They have been positively ordered by Rajah Gholab Singh to remain stationary; and the Mahomedan and Nujee battalions, in the interest of the Minister, have been placed in the citadel, and at the gates of Lahore, with strict orders to permit no armed Sikh soldier to enter the town.

It was intimated to me last night, that the inhabitants of Lahore and Umritsur were in great alarm at the approach of our army to the capital, and were under apprehension that those cities might be sacked and plundered by our troops. I therefore caused the proclamation, a copy of which is inclosed, to be issued to the inhabitants of those cities, informing them of the result of my interview with the Maha Rajah, and assuring them of protection, in person and property, if the Durbar acted in good faith, and no further hostile opposition was offered by the army.

On our arrival at this place (Kanha Cuchwa, about sixteen miles from the city of Lahore, and twelve from the cantonments), heavy firing for the best part of an hour was heard. This proved to be a salute of seven rounds from every gun in Lahore, in honour of the result of the Maha Rajah's meeting with me yesterday, and in joy at the prospect of the restoration of amicable relations.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON STEAM-SHIP "POTTINGER."

The launch of the splendid iron steam-ship *Pottinger*, of 1225 tons burden, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and built for the purpose of carrying the mails in the Indian and China seas, took place at the builders, Messrs. Fairbairn and Son, Millwall, on Saturday. The interesting ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Shepherd, daughter of Captain Shepherd, in the absence of Lady Campbell, when the vessel glided beautifully off the stocks into her destined element, amidst the cheers of the spectators.

She is the largest iron steam-ship ever built on the Thames.

EXECUTION OF WICKS FOR THE MURDER OF HIS MASTER.

On Monday morning, at 8 o'clock, the extreme penalty of the law was carried into effect upon Thomas William Wicks, aged 20, for the wilful murder of James Bostock, his master, on the 16th of February. During the interval which has elapsed since the exertions were made in his behalf, Wicks was desired by the Sheriffs not to entertain a hope that they would be successful, and, in consequence of this, when informed that his fate was inevitable, early last week, he betrayed but slight emotion, and very shortly after that, rallied, and maintained his firmness to the last. On Saturday, the last day allowed for the unfortunate relatives to visit and take leave, his father and mother visited their unhappy child, and the final parting was most distressing, the wretched parents feeling acutely the miserable situation they were in, especially as they had not seen each other for years. On Sunday the convict attended the chapel, but as the preaching of condemned sermons, as they were called, is done away with, the Rev. Ordinary, in the course of his discourse, but slightly alluded to the crime for which he was about to suffer. Wicks' demeanour was throughout firm but respectful; and, from the attention which he paid to the service, and to the previous instruction of the Rev. Ordinary his mind had undergone a change, and while he admitted the justice of his case, he fully relied on the divine pardon.

Precisely as the hour of eight struck, the chapel bell was heard to toll, being the signal that the fatal and melancholy procession was approaching, and a tumult and cries of "Hats off, hats off," ensued. In less than a minute the authorities approached, and took their station near the scaffold; the prisoner then mounted, preceded by the Rev. Mr. Davis, the chaplain, with a firm step, and wholly unassisted, taking up his position under the fatal beam. The prisoner's pale and youthful appearance, being under twenty years of age, excited the utmost commiseration, and was the signal for loud and continued yelling of execrations against the authorities, mingled with cries of "Shame, shame!" "Where's Johnson?" which continued during the whole time the fatal preparations were being completed. In a very short time, the cap being drawn over, and the rope adjusted, the bolt was drawn, and in a few seconds the culprit ceased to exist. His struggles, although of a spare and light stature, did not appear to be great.

As a proof of the utter carelessness and apathy of the culprit, it may be mentioned that he wrote, during Sunday, on the frontispiece of one of the religious books supplied to him, the following words—"Thomas Wicks hung." The date was not filled up, but the words quoted were written in a firm bold hand.

From all that can be ascertained, youthful though he was, Wicks appears to have been one of the most hardened criminals ever confined within the walls of Newgate. It may be satisfactory to those persons who might conscientiously have desired to spare the wretched man's life, under the impression that he was not master of his own actions when he committed the murder of which he was found guilty, to know that, prior to his execution, he made a full confession of his guilt—not only of the actual murder, by shooting his master with a pistol, but also of having long premeditated the crime, and of having purchased, some weeks previously, a knife, for the express purpose of cutting his master's throat, a determination he subsequently changed to that of shooting him.

It has also transpired that, even a few days previous to his execution, he contemplated, and laid a deep scheme for carrying into effect, the murder of the young woman with whom he was intimate for some time past.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 5.—Palm Sunday.
MONDAY, 6.—Stow died, 1605.
TUESDAY, 7.—Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, abdicated, 1831.
WEDNESDAY, 8.—Mercury sets 8h. 21m. p.m.
THURSDAY, 9.—Maundy Thursday.
FRIDAY, 10.—Good Friday.
SATURDAY, 11.—Napoleon abdicated, 1814.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the week ending April 11.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
10 0	10 38	11 13	11 46	0 0	0 15
0 39	0 57	1 16	1 33	1 51	2 8

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"S. C. H."—Shottische (German for Scottish) is pronounced as spell. We have not room for the Report.
"Blackthorn" is wrong in his inferences.
"D. R."—Thorney.—The Indian pronunciation is irregular; but the generally received mode is *Sik*.
"Verax."—Sheffield, is thanked. The idea has not been altogether abandoned.
"A Constant Reader" should consult the work on Liebig's Discoveries and their Applications.
"A Three Years' Subscriber."—It is not lawful for a man to marry his deceased wife's sister; it is, nevertheless, not very unusual.
"Q. C."—Less than forty Members of Parliament do not make a House. Phono-type is writing from the sound, instead of the construction, of words.
"W. T."—Spetchley.—The height of Salisbury Cathedral Tower and Spire is 404 feet.
"J. T."—Glasgow.—The address of Mr. J. Jackson, Wood Engraver, is No. 12, Cardington-street, Hampstead-road.
"J. S. F."—Camden Town.—Mr. Wells, Dealer in Box-wood, 6, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.
"W. H."—Glasgow.—Thomas Stothard, R.A., died in 1834.
"W. S." is thanked for his letter.
"Oxonienis" is thanked for the hint, but we have not room for the illustration suggested.
"H. C. B."—Tunbridge Wells.—Declined.
"A Friend."—Thrustington.—Apply to an East India Agent. The publication of the View of Dublin will be speedily announced.
"A Subscriber."—Whisky Lodge.—See the last reply.
"F. A. S."—City.—Illustrations of Costume are mostly described in our Journal as closely as circumstances will permit.
"S. B. F."—Liverpool.—The Bank of England occupies an area of 365 ft. on the south or front; 440 ft., west side; 410 ft., north; and 245 ft., east. The river front of the new Houses of Parliament will exceed 800 ft. in length.
"G. C." corrects a reply in our Journal of March 21, as to the Hogshead of Wine, by stating that the capacity varies with the wine. Thus, a Hhd. of Port is 57½ gall.; Sherry, 54 gall.; Madeira, 46 gall.; Marsala, 46½ gall.; French Wines, 46 gall.; Cider, 46 gall.
"W. G."—Bromley, and "A Regular Subscriber," had better consult a Solicitor.
"Norwich."—The St. Clement's Clock (Strand) plays the old 104th Psalm.
"O."—Liverpool.—We do not see how the inquiries as to the French Military Schools can be accurately replied to but by application at the Establishments in question.
"G. P. O."—Winterlow.—Interest with the Postmaster-General, and the testimony of substantial householders.
"Memor Benefici" may study at Oxford or Cambridge at so small an expense as £50 per annum.
"J. R. D." is thanked; but the matter has already been explained.
"X. X. X."—A noun substantive.
"J. S."—Bury, is thanked, but the subject has been too recently engraved.
"P. D. W."—Lincoln.—See "Smoke," by Crouquill, in No. 96 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"Paul Pindar's Flight of Fancy," though smart, does not otherwise reach our standard of merit.
"Mars."—Taylor's Short-Hand, improved by Harding.
"J. H."—Ripley Rectory, is thanked.
"Lizard."—Exeter.—Baron Cuvier regarded alligators, not as a distinct genus, but merely as forming a sub-genus of crocodiles, differing from these animals in their habits, but agreeing with them in all the essential points of their structure and economy.
"W. F."—Admiral Lord Collingwood was born Sept. 26, 1750, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
"Euterpe."—Reginald Dalton, and "F. M."—Norwich.—To answer such inquiries as those of these Correspondents would be a misapplication of time and space.
"H. W."—The adjutant of the 46th B. N. I., who is reported severely wounded at the Battle of Albuera, is a son of the late General Sir C. Wale, K.C.B. He was in the four actions, and had two horses killed under him.
"A Recluse."—The late Duke of Athol married twice: his first wife was Jane, eldest daughter of George, ninth Lord Cathcart; and his second, Marjory, eldest daughter of James, sixteenth Lord Forbes, and widow of John, Lord Macleod.

* * A fine Portrait of Major-General Sir Harry Smith, from an original painting, will appear in our Journal of next week.
BOOKS RECEIVED.—Michelet's Life of Luther, (European Library.)—The Archaeological Journal, No. 9.—The Topic, No. 1. The Indian War.—Our Own Times, No. 1.—Sharpe's London Magazine, Vol. 1.—Works of G. P. R. James: The Robbery, Vol. 8.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1846.

THE controversies of English Journalists are generally bloodless; they fight for their parties, and in the conflict it is impossible but self-love and vanity must now and then be wounded; individual rancour and personal jealousies are as strong here, perhaps, as in other countries, but the almost perfect incognito of the writers diminishes the chance of those personal conflicts which are so frequent in France and America, that Editors of Newspapers may be called a fighting as well as a writing class. Objections have been frequently urged against the system which in England conceals the Conductors of the Press behind the "Anonymous;" in a few cases, of course, concealment is impossible, but, as a general rule, the organs of public opinion are guided by those who, as far as personal responsibility is concerned, might as well be myths or shadows. That many an able writer is thus defrauded of what might amount to fame is true, but, as a general system, we firmly believe it is the best. It is evidently a fallacy to suppose that when the writers are known their writings will be less personal; the contrary is the case.

In France, politics are entirely personal: M. A., of the *Presse*, looks on a smart article from M. B., in the *National*, as a personal insult—and pistols are the consequence. In America, though the literary talent of the Newspaper Press is far below that of France, the same causes produce the same results—duels between rival writers are of common occurrence; two Editors, the other day, cut each other to pieces with bowie knives; still more recently, we have read of a duel two other gentlemen fought at thirty paces with rifles, happily without bloodshed. We do not believe that political writers are less sincere in their opinions—less bold in expressing them, than where they are liable to this vulgar and common-place test of epurage. Nor do we find that they abuse their incognito, and make it a shield for personal attacks, either on a "contemporary," or leading Statesman of the party they oppose. Here the objects of attack are arguments, not persons; against arguments bullets are useless, and the spilling of ink more efficacious than the shedding of a more precious fluid.

When we see the miserable enmities and heartburnings that attend the "individual responsibility" forced upon journalists in other countries, we cannot wish success to the few who have advocated the introduction of the system here: the Press is a power not specific and positive, like the Law, but acting with something of its effect. We know that it is conducted by individuals, as we do that the Law is administered by Judges, who are but men and lawyers; but it would be ruinous to subject the members of the Judicial Bench to defiance to mortal combat, or foster a state of things that would make Lord Denman's decisions liable to the check of a challenge from some injured plaintiff or defendant whom that decision may have aggrieved in goods or reputation. Powers that are essentially impersonal, are not to be reduced to individuality and all its accidents: what is the value of a "moral influence," that can have its brains blown out? Yet there are countries where society makes the casualty very usual—for all the "influence" an individual may possess would vanish there, if he refused to convert himself, at the caprice or passion of a rival, into a human target.

To this idea of the personal responsibility of the Journalists, for his publicly expressed opinions, many valuable lives have been sacrificed, both in France and America. The death of Armand Carrel in his duel with Girardin was felt as a loss throughout Europe. More remote and more disgraceful to the age and nation, was the death of Courier, who fell by the hand of an assassin, but from the same spirit; the effect of his public writings were revenged upon the man. That spirit still survives; within the present week has appeared the account of the trial in Paris, of M. Beauvallon for the murder of M. Dujailler—both Journalists. Truly the life of a French Editor is "a warfare upon earth;" the laws of the Camp have there been imported into the Republic of Letters; it can be but a lower kind of civilization that is thus controlled, for after all the decision of weapons is a barbarous one.

The survivor in this case has been acquitted of murder; but the French law is, in one respect, superior to our own—it gives pecuniary damages to the family of the deceased, perhaps left destitute by the loss. The mother and nephew of the murdered Editor are awarded 20,000 francs; a wretched compensation for what is priceless—human life,—but something in the way of fine on the survivor. We might adopt this provision to advantage; but we have no wish to see our "anonymous" system of journalism exchanged for one that would let loose the vile and petty passions of men to mingle in the grander conflict of principles and opinions; we see how often these convert the field of argument into the field of death.

THE success of the Anti-Corn-law League is too decided not to encourage imitations of it. The principle of co-operation is destined to be extended: every objectionable tax we are subjected to will be in turn attacked by a separate society. There will be a brotherhood leagued against every head of the Hydra. The agriculturists are setting the example of this development of the might that slumbers in a Committee, Chairman, and Treasurers. An Association for obtaining the total repeal of the Malt-tax has been formed—it is, in fact, an Anti-Malt-tax League. If it has a fair share of the energy of its half-namesake, it is very probable it will succeed; it will find many sympathisers; the "cheap pot" seems almost a natural addition to the cheap loaf. Beer, Bread, and Beef, should be the motto of the Society: the last is liberated; bread is going through the process; is beer alone, the drink of Britons, to remain subjected to a heavy and an ignominious tax?

Even the heavy Bavarians rose as one man, when their Government intruded itself into vat and tankard; and shall Englishmen be less quickly moved than the phlegmatic Germans? Seriously, however, the Malt-tax is a direct and serious grievance; it is an Excise impost, and does injury beyond the mere amount of the revenue it raises from the enhanced price of a necessary of life. We believe that the exceeding productiveness of the tax, is the greatest obstacle in the way of its remission; in point of principle, it is difficult to defend it; we have no doubt it acts injuriously to the Farmer, by limiting the cultivation of barley. He has a fair right to claim relief from it; and we have no doubt that the movement against it will increase in strength, if the question is discreetly managed.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE EIGHT-OARED MATCH.

Yesterday (Friday), the second annual grand aquatic trial of strength between the two Universities was decided over the course lying between Putney and Mortlake, the rowing being, however, the reverse of last year, downwards. The crews were—

OXFORD.	CAMBRIDGE.
1. Mr. Polehampton, Pembroke	1. Mr. Murdoch, St. John's
2. — Burton, Christ Church	2. — Hoitroyd, Trinity
3. — Heygate, Merton	3. — Clissold, ditto
4. — Penfold, St. John's	4. — Cloves, ditto
5. — Conant, ditto	5. — Wilder, Magdalen
6. — Royds, Brasenose	6. — Harkness, St. John's
7. — Stapylton, Merton	7. — Woolstanholme, Trinity
Millman, stroke, Christ Church	Hill, stroke, ditto
Soanes, coxswain, St. John's	Lloyd, coxswain, St. John's

In the last match our readers may recollect the Cantabs were victorious; and, on the present occasion, they left nothing whatever undone to sustain the reputation they so justly acquired, while the Oxonians underwent some sharp practice with the view of retrieving their former losses, and, if possible, recovering that position in the aquatic world they have occupied for years. Every preparation suitable to the event was made; and the Messrs. Searle, of Lambeth, the eminent boat-builders, worthily catered for the accommodation of the public, by procuring two fast steamers for the conveyance of those who wished to accompany the match. The vessels started heavily laden shortly before ten, for Mortlake, where the contending crews had already arrived.

The river, we should add, presented a very gay and animated appearance. The weather was extremely fine; and at Putney and Mortlake, the Union Jacks and flags, bearing various national emblems, contrasted most appropriately with the distinguishing colours of the two Universities—the Oxonians sporting a dark blue on purple, and the Cantabs a sky-blue. The boats were the subject of some examination—that of the Cambridge University in particular. The oars were painted light blue, to correspond with the lining. Neither the Oxford boat nor the oars were painted—the latter, however, were neatly varnished.

The Cantabs were the favourites, at long odds, owing, no doubt, to the advantages which they possessed in point of size and muscular form over their opponents.

The start took place exactly at the appointed time, half-past eleven, the Oxonians having a slight advantage in the lead; both crews, however, were shortly together, amidst the cheers and exclamations of their respective friends; from whom, at every moment, and on every side, might be heard the enthusiastic cries of "Bravo, Oxford!" "Bravo, Cambridge!" &c.

The Cantabs, however, after a few strokes, took the first place, being about half a boat's length in advance, and on this they continued to improve, passing Chiswick Ait, where the Oxonians made a hard struggle, first! Technically speaking, the contest was a neck-and-neck one to the Vice-Chancellor's, where the Cantabs went to work apparently in right earnest; and, ere a few seconds elapsed, they had the race in their hands. The Oxonians, however, not daunted, continued the struggle, without, however, again coming near their opponents, who arrived at Putney Bridge about three lengths in advance, having accomplished the distance (about four miles and a half) in twenty-one minutes. The Cantabs were warmly congratulated on the victory, and were loudly cheered. A sympathising cheer was also given on the approach of the defeated crew, and to which the Cambridge gentlemen heartily responded.

PEERAGE FOR SIR HUGH GOUGH AND SIR HENRY HARDINGE.—It is the intention of the Government to raise Sir Henry Hardinge and Sir Hugh Gough to the Peerage.

THE ALLEGED MURDER IN GOLDEN-LANE.—Martin Jennings, the man accused of having murdered a woman named Mary Murray, in George-yard, Golden-lane, was tried yesterday at the CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, and found guilty of "Manslaughter." The Common Sergeant sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

EXECUTION AT LEICESTER.—William Hubbard, who was convicted at the Leicester Assizes for the murder of his wife, explained his offence in front of the County Bricewell, at Leicester, on Wednesday morning. He maintained the most sullen obstinacy to the last, refusing to have any communication with the Reverend Gentleman who frequently called upon him.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Thursday, announce that a collision had taken place at St. Etienne, between the workmen and the troops, in the course of which several of the former had been killed. The intimation, which was conveyed by telegraphic dispatch, gives no particulars.

The French Government had received some rather important news from Algiers. It is contained in the following official despatch, dated Algiers, March 25:—

"FROM M. LE MARSHAL DUC D'ISLY, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF ALGERIES, TO M. LE MINISTRE DE LA GUERRE."

"Monsieur le Ministre.—Since my report of the 30th, no warlike event has occurred, but the consequences of the battles of the 7th and 13th, as well as the continuation of the defensive measures taken in the desert, are daily developing themselves.

"The Djebel-Dira has submitted himself to Colonel Pellissier.
"Nearly all the tribes of Zelli, from the province of Medeah, have regained their territory. Those belonging to the desert are asking permission to do the same.

"Djedid and Ben Aouda, the two great chiefs of the desert of Medeah are treating for pardon. They have adopted the Kalifah of Laghouat as their intermediary. Those who have remained faithful to us have made three razzias on our enemies, and have fired their cannon to celebrate our victories of the 7th and 13th.

"Travellers arriving from Bou-Sada say that the greatest calm is established in that quarter since Abd-el-Kader has been so vigorously pursued.

"Tranquillity is complete in the government of our Kalifah of Bon-Mahiddin. Relations with the Kabyles of the Jurgura have been re-established.

"The courier from the west is behind-hand. I can give no other news from the province of Oran; but the rumours of the checks experienced by Abd-el-Kader cannot fail to have improved its situation, which was very good when the last courier left.

"His Royal Highness the Duke d'Anmale has left to command the troops which are assembled under Millanah.

"Bon-Maza had an arm broken by a ball in the battle of the 7th, where he had produced a more considerable corps than was supposed. He had 400 horse, and 600 infantry. He withdrew personally towards the low Chelif, and his Lieutenant, Bon-Alem, took the command.

"It is not until the month of May, that we can terminate this petty revolt.

"Confidence is restored everywhere in the province of Algiers. Commerce has resumed its former activity; and the markets are again frequented by the Arabs as heretofore.

(Signed)
"Duc D'ISLY."

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT.—The Queen had an evening party on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. After the reception of the company, her Majesty and her Royal Consort, accompanied by the Royal Family, and followed by the distinguished visitors, passed from the saloon into the ball-room, where a concert was performed. The Court is expected to remain at Buckingham Palace during the Easter recess; and it is stated in Court circles that there is no intention on the part of the Sovereign of delegating the holding of drawing-rooms during her Majesty's retirement to her illustrious relatives.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who is expected to leave Clarence House, St. James's, for Frogmore, on Tuesday or Wednesday next, where the Duchess will remain during the Easter holidays. No day has yet been fixed for the arrival of the Court at the Castle.

VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT TO THE GALLERY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—Prince Albert honoured this Institution with his presence on Tuesday.

LORD BROUGHAM.—Lord Brougham, on Saturday, left town for Paris, where the noble and learned Lord will meet Lady Brougham, who has arrived there from the seat of his Lordship, at Cannes. We believe the noble Lord and Lady will return to town by the 20th of this month.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—A matrimonial alliance is to take place in June, between Viscount Fielding, eldest son of the Earl of Denbigh, and Miss Pennant, niece of the Earl of Cardigan, and heiress to the Downing estates and property in Flintshire. She will attain her eighteenth year in August next. Her income, real and personal, will exceed £10,000 per annum.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council, which was attended by all the Ministers, assembled at the Foreign Office on Monday. The Council sat for an hour and a half.

FUNERAL OF MR. LISTON, THE COMEDIAN.—On Monday forenoon, between nine and ten o'clock, the remains of this gentleman were conveyed from his residence to Kensal-green. Three mourning coaches, containing the friends of the deceased, followed the body to its resting place, and a vast assemblage of persons was congregated together, and attended the remains of the deceased to the cemetery.

STRAWBERRIES AT COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—In Covent Garden Market on Tuesday afternoon, strawberries were sold at 2s. 6d. the ounce.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Workmen are at present engaged in erecting iron railings round the statue of the Duke of Wellington in front of the Royal Exchange.

THE WOODEN PAVEMENT IN NEWGATE-STREET.—The thoroughfare of Newgate-street is now closed, in order to remove the wooden pavement and pave with granite.

THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.—The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the progress of the building of the Houses of Parliament has appeared. It states that "the entire system of ventilation contemplated by Dr. Reid cannot be carried into effect for some years, as it is dependent upon the completion of the Central and Victoria Towers. The Committee are satisfied, from the evidence given before them, that the House of Lords may without difficulty be completed, with permanent fittings, for the opening of Parliament next year."

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE TOWER.—In the course of a short time, upwards of 100 houses, at present the habitations of the wardens and artisans employed in the Ordnance department of the fortress, are to be demolished, to admit of the extensive improvements now going on within the Tower.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending Saturday, 28th March, were 1,412; deaths, 1,065.

THE LATE FIRE IN CRAWFORD-STREET.—On Monday morning, pursuant to adjournment, the Jury re-assembled at Marylebone workhouse, to prosecute the inquiry into the death of Robert Butters and his three children. Nothing material in addition to what came out on the former day was elicited; and the evidence being concluded, Mr. Wakley said he believed the fire originated in the escape of gas, which ought always to be put out on persons going to bed; and those persons not doing so should be subjected to a penalty. The following verdict was returned—"That the deceased had died from suffocation, caused by fire; but how the fire originated there was no evidence to show."

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

It is at all times a disagreeable office to find fault. To the critic, especially, it is painful to condemn rather than to praise, and to the critic of painting beyond all other critics. The practice of art is difficult; the knowledge of that practice hardly to be attained otherwise than practically. The connoisseur who presumes to criticize, lays himself open to the imputation of malevolence, aggravated by ignorance. The artist is dissatisfied, and no respect for the unfavourable opinion modifies his dissatisfaction.

But there are some degrees of badness in painting, irrespective of the object of the artist, his theory of art, his school of design, his crochets and peculiarities, which forbid to the critic every thing except condemnation. The majority of the pictures this year exhibited in Suffolk-street, reach, at least, if they do not sink below this point. We regret it sincerely, not only for our own sakes as critics, but for the sake of the offenders themselves, and still more for that of the meritorious artists so unworthily associated, that the impression of their merits, instead of being deepened by the foil of their unhappy fellows, is completely swamped in the general deluge, not of mediocrity, bad as this may be, but of positive unredeemed worthlessness.

With this preliminary and sweeping condemnation, which we feel it would be dishonest to suppress and unfair to the artists themselves to soften down, we will pass on to a brief notice of the better pictures, saying no more about any single specimen of those faults which mar the greater part of the pictures in this year's exhibition in Suffolk-street.

As a general rule, the landscapes are good, compared with the figure subjects. There are many of the former of real merit.

The names of the prominent exhibitors in Suffolk-street, are familiarly associated with the locality. Among them, in the first rank, stand Pyne, Holland, Clint, Boddington, Tennent, and the Allens, father and son. We have this year to add the name of Woolmer to the list. This gentleman's landscapes, while they show much of the fancy which characterises his figure subjects, are free from that peacock-tail peculiarity of colour which reduces the latter to so many prismatic effects.

In Portrait, besides Baxter, who sustains a rising reputation in several very pleasing and unobtrusive pictures, in which the likeness is the main thing, and the accessories are wisely and skilfully subordinated, we have a name—T. F. Dicksee—new to us, but soon to become known and popular, if he paint many such portraits as that marked 12 in the Catalogue.

Pyne has two large and very striking landscapes, which occupy the places of honour in the Large Room. The great power and truth of his distances is shown most agreeably and effectively in both, though many may object to the lightness of his tone and the somewhat unsubstantial effect of his foregrounds—resembling rather the washings of a water-colour drawing than the solidity of oil. However, these are both very admirable works, and in point of aerial effect unrivalled by any pictures in this exhibition, and surpassed by few works of English painters. His sunshine may be deficient in warmth, but it informs the whole of the canvass.

The same artist has several very exquisite smaller canvasses, two especially (50 and 54), a pair of round pictures, views in Bristol Harbour, struck us as truthful and exquisitely harmonious, though sketchy.

The richest bit of colour in the room—almost as vigorous as a Canaletti—is Holland's "Dogana di Venice" (84), one of the best specimens we have seen of this powerful colourist and conscientious painter. His view of the "Lights of London," after a November fog, may be true, but we do not remember anything like it, and so cannot, in conscience, praise its fidelity, the only merit it can claim unless singularly be one.

Clint's "View off Folkestone," with a mid-day effect (30), is a still summer sea, with the sun's rays striking from the top of the canvass, and a brig lying lazily on the stretch of water. It is full of truth and sentiment, and we coveted it as we returned to it again and again, from the marble smoothness of Mr. S. Stevens' "Savoyards," or the eternal and weary "Discovery of the Body of Harold." That poor King has been found so often that it is a pity to stretch his effigy any longer on the rack of the rough world. He should be allowed to rest in peace.

Boddington has a number of Spring-Green English Landscapes and Meadows, true but uninteresting. Why do not our artists seize Nature in some of her sublimer moods? The eye is sick of green trees against blue skies, with merely foregrounds. Tennent has many bright and sunny transcripts of Nature, and maintains his quasi Cyprius character very creditably. We prefer the cheerful truth of his real views to the questionable fancy of such pictures as (35) "Sir Guyon and the Palmer met by Idle Mirth in her Gondelay," in which he affects a mixture of Turner and Danby, without the pictorial fancy of the one or the poetical imagination of the other.

Mr. Woolmer has several very effective landscape compositions, in which his prismatic tendencies are advantageously suppressed. His "Solitude" (65), though coarse and sketchy, is powerfully conceived, and painted with unusual force of hand. His "Twilight Effect and Castle of the Rheinfels, from Goarhausen," is one of the most successful applications of imagination to nature we have seen in the rooms of this society, and would hold a creditable place in any exhibition. It gives us a startling projection of the old battlements against the moonlit sky and the deep gorge in shadow below, with figures judiciously introduced. We were



GHOLAB SINGH, HIS SON, AND BODY GUARD.—(SEE PAGE 220.)—FROM A HIGHLY FINISHED NATIVE DRAWING IN THE POSSESSION OF G. T. VIGNE, ESQ.

glad to see it marked "sold," a distinction which it shares with a very select few in the room.

Passing from landscape to figures, we will not pause on the waxy and meretricious smoothness of Mr. Stevens, or the odd drawing and odder colour of Mr. Hawkins, but pass to Mr. Woolmer's brilliant and showy female figures, which, dissent from his principle as we may, on the ground of utter unreality, are yet pleasant to the eye, from the grace of their forms and the skilful disposition of tints. His "Waking Lady" (551) is an illustration of what is most attractive in this eccentric artist's style. And his "Sisters of York" is equally skilful and more elaborate. Mr. Herring has several of his admirable studies in horse-flesh. His "Cart-Horses" (518), his "Cob" (156), and his large picture of horses and sheep exhibit that knowledge of animal form and character, in which he stands second only to Landseer. Zettler has a number of his slight and sketchy, but vigorously, characteristic studies of Transylvanian character and manners. We have en-

graved his large picture of "Pilgrims in Sight of the Shrine" (273), and subjoin the lines which accompany it in the catalogue.

O'er many a mile, through many a day,
The weary pilgrims held their way;
Their feet were sore, their hearts were tried
But, zealot like, they pain defied;
To them what matter heat or rain?
The cheering goal their hopes sustain;
The rugged breast, the mother's brow,
Alike its sacred influence know;
But, onward! onward! pause not till
The shrine is seen from yonder hill.
This broken pass leads to a road
Where once a hermit's dwelling stood;
Its loosened stones all scattered lie,
And will a resting-place supply!

Then hie thee on, a few steps more,—
The shrine, the bay, the distant shore,
All hail the sight.

Mr. Hurlstone's besetting sin of dirtiness seems to be growing upon him, and mars the indisputable beauty of the faces which he produces in such numbers.

In conclusion, we must notice Mr. Anthony's pictures; the largest (224), "Sunday Morning in the Last Century," viewed from a little distance, is marvellous for its force and solidity. Great as the number of figures is, there is no confusion. It is as distinct as a stage tableau, and has many theatrical defects as well as this theatrical excellence. Viewed close, it is spotty and unfinished. The effect is attained by something like the arts of the scene painter, and we cannot think that this is a defensible practice in easel painting. Still, Mr. Anthony has great and real merit, and if he abandon the more disagreeable peculiarities of his unquestionably effective method, must rise to distinction.



C. P. NICHOLS. S.

PILGRIMS IN SIGHT OF THE SHRINE.—PAINTED BY ZETTLER.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.



SPRING.—DRAWN BY WILLIAM HARVEY.

THE FIRST WHISPER OF SPRING.

"The sun-beam is joyous, though veiled in a cloud;
And the pulse of reviving earth thaws her snow shroud.
The brave billow tosses his plume to the breeze,
As the song of the zephyr thrills o'er the seas.
Oh! tell me, my father, the cause that can bring
This beautiful change?" "The First Whisper of Spring."

"See! the flowers round the fountain in beauty are dight,
And the rills from the mountain leap down in delight;
The violet's fond eye to the cloudbelt is cast,
Where the wild lark is singing, despite of the blast.
Oh! father, dear father, why does he thus sing?"
"He has heard, my dear child, the First Whisper of Spring."

Her Whisper is heard by the wandering wave,
'Tis heard by the daisy that grows on the grave;
The tiny trout hears it, and sports through the tide,
The monarch Alp hears it, and sparkles in pride.
"Dost thou hear it, father? Dost thou hear the wing
Of the spirit that whispers the coming of Spring?"

"I oft heard it, Harry, when I was like thee,
And another, too, heard it, and heard it with me.
And her face was the mirror of nature's pure joy—
You now look so like her, my own noble boy."
"Oh! father, dear father, if memory's sting
Thus wounds thee, I'll hate the First Whisper of Spring."

"No, bless it, my child; for it breathes through the soul
Aspirations which baffle life's frigid control:
Ay, bless it: may many an opening year
Find us on the hill-side to welcome it here;
For the tortures of life which the lone spirit wing,
A balm of God's boon is the Whisper of Spring!"

MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The Second Concert, on Monday last, was by command of Her Majesty, who honoured the society with her presence, accompanied by H.R.H. the Prince Consort and the Duchess of Kent. There were also present on this interesting occasion, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Buccleuch, the Marchioness of Douro, Lady Cowper, Lady Hume Campbell, Lady Catherine Cavendish, Lady Lennard, Viscountess Jocelyn, Lady Caroline Cocks, Hon. Miss Devereux, Lady Augusta Bruce, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawarr, Earl of Falmouth, Earl Cawdor, the Earl of Jersey, the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Rivers, Lord Charles Wellesley, Sir George Cowper, Sir E. Bowater, the Bishop of Chester, Lord Hotham, Sir A. Barnard, Sir W. Curtis, Sir Giffin Wilson, Sir Isaac Goldsmid, Sir W. and Lady Medlicott, Colonel Bowles, Captain Seymour, Mr. G. Anson, Mrs. Anson, Dr. Prætorius, Hon. F. Cadogan, &c. Her Majesty arrived at eight o'clock, and was received by the Directors in full dress. A guard of honour had been placed at the doors. On the entrance of the Queen into the room, the band, conducted by Mr. Costa, whose entrance into the orchestra was much cheered, played the National Anthem. The programme commanded by the Royal Amateurs was a splendid instrumental treat. It consisted of Mendelssohn's overture, "Melusina"; Weber's "Oberon"; and Mozart's "Zauberflöte," with Beethoven's "Pastorale," and Mozart's "Jupiter," symphonies. The vocal pieces were confined to Rossini's romance, "Sombre forêt," from "William Tell," charmingly sung by Madame Caradori Allan, and Spohr's duo "Bella Vinsia," from "Jessonda," well executed by the same vocalist and Mr. Calkin.

It was originally intended to have divided the scheme into three parts, but the "Jupiter Symphony," which was to have formed the last, was continued after the "Oberon" overture, without any stoppage, by the Queen's command. To dwell upon the magnificent compositions we have named would be useless. Except the "Melusina," all are well known to the public; but the attraction now consists in their marvellous execution under Costa's poetical colouring. On all hands, it was admitted that never before had such delicacy and precision been attained in this country. We understand that her Majesty was graciously pleased to compliment the conductor on his great orchestral triumph, and expressed her gratification at the new arrangement of the players, the plan of which was published in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 21. A strong disposition was manifested to encore the "Oberon" and "Zauberflöte" overtures, which was only checked out of consideration not to fatigue Her Majesty, who was looking extremely well, and was in excellent spirits. Prince Albert, who is an accomplished musician, theoretical as well as practical, appeared to be much delighted with the performance. The storm in the Pastorale, the voluptuous Adagio, the Rustic Dance, and Song of Gratitude, excited the auditory beyond measure, and the double figure in the "Glorious Jupiter," also created a prodigious sensation. The third Concert will be on the 20th of April, when Sterndale Bennett will play a piano-forte piece, and Parish Alvars a Harp Concerto. Beethoven's Symphony in F, No. 8, and one of Spohr's Symphonies will be executed. The subscription list this season already enrols upwards of 150 more subscribers than at the close of last year. The sale of guinea tickets last Monday was immense, and hundreds were disappointed of obtaining them. The passages were all filled with extra seats.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

Handel's Oratorio of "Joshua," composed in 1747, was given on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall; but it is not one of the composer's greatest works. The poem is uninteresting; a weak love story being mixed up with the martial deeds of "Joshua." The work is also crowded with recitatives and antiquated airs, written for particular singers of Handel's time. The vocal parts were sustained by Braham, Joshua; Phillips, Caleb; Miss Dolby, Othniel, the warrior; Mrs. Sunderland, Achsah, daughter of Caleb; and Miss Messent, the Angel. Unfortunately, Braham had lost his voice, owing to the cutting easterly winds in the morning, and twice did he address the audience for indulgence, explaining that he had only attempted to sing in order to prevent disappointment. Joshua was one of Braham's favourite parts, so that a great disappointment was felt; but there was no help, and the veteran was much cheered by the audience. Mr. Phillips was encored in the pathetic air, "Shall I see Mamre's fertile plain." Miss Dolby was called upon to repeat the air, "Heroes, when with glory burning," which she gave very finely. Mrs. Sunderland had the well-known air, "Hark! 'tis the Linnet," and "Had I Jubal's Lyre," and acquitted herself artistically. The Choruses were not so steady as usual; their best effort was in the descriptive piece of the destruction of Jericho: "See the conquering Hero comes," was, of course, heartily greeted. We wish that the organ could be improved, the leadership dispensed with, and the "additional accompaniments" abolished: three wishes that will be realised in course of time.

THE MUSICAL UNION.

The second season of this admirable Society was opened on Tuesday afternoon, at the Princess's Concert Room, in presence of the President, the Duke of Cambridge; the Earl of Falmouth, the Chairman of the Committee; the Earl of Cawdor, Sir A. Barnard, Sir J. Campbell, and a host of distinguished amateurs. Amongst the professors were Sir G. Smart, Mr. Costa, M. Rousselot, Signor Sivioli, M. Prume (the Belgian violinist), M. Gynemer, Miss Dolby, &c. The programme comprised Haydn's Quartet in G, No. 81; Mozart's Quintet in E Flat; and Beethoven's Quartet in E Minor, Op. 59, dedicated to Prince Rasoumofsky. The executants were MM. Sainton and Deloffre, violin; Mr. Hill, tenor; Mr. Lucas, violoncello; Mr. Benedict, piano; Mr. Barret, oboe; Mr. Lazarus, clarinet; Mr. C. Harper, horn; and Mr. Baumann, bassoon. The reverberation of sound in the room was complained of, but measures will be adopted to prevent this inconvenience at the next meeting. The selection afforded the highest gratification. It was pleasing to find so many lady amateurs following the execution with scores. Mr. Ella, the founder of the Musical Union, is a well-known professor of the violin, one of the oldest members of the Opera orchestra, and as he enjoys an easy independence, he has been able to travel much where musicians love most to congregate. The experience thus acquired of the beauties of all schools, suggested to him the formation of a Society at which the highest class of instrumental chamber music might be executed by first-rate artists, in presence of aristocratic and accomplished amateurs, men of letters, &c. This plan has been completely successful; there are no more delightful reunions in London than those of the Musical Union. An auditory of cultivated and refined taste is assembled, and thus social intercourse between the educated artist and the titled or wealthy patron is afforded, with mutual advantage and pleasure.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

CONVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.—Mr. Lavenue, the composer, who has an opera accepted for next season at Drury-Lane Theatre, and the violoncello player and pianist, gave a monster concert on Monday night, at which there was a programme of fifty-seven pieces, executed by twenty-six singers and nine solo players. It began at seven o'clock, and by cutting out in the last part, was over at a quarter to two o'clock on Tuesday morning. The house was crowded, but not so full, considering the vast outlay, as to insure much to the speculator beyond his expenditure. The audience seemed to enjoy the programme amazingly, and were not dismayed at its length from bestowing several encores. We can, however, only supply the names of the artists engaged for the concert. VOCALISTS:—Madame Balfe, Madame Albertazzi, Mdlle. Schloss, Mdlle. Goldberg, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Dolby, Miss Lucombe, Miss S. Flower, Miss Cubitt, Miss Ratfer, the Misses Williams, Miss A. Hill, Miss Messent, and Miss O'Connor; Messrs. Braham, Phillips, Bortani, Boddia, Brizzi, Harrison, Henry Russell, Ratfer, Crouch, Ferrari, Goldberg, and the Hutchinson Family. The conductors were Mr. Benedict, Signor Negri, and Mr. Lavenue; and there was a band with Tolbecque as first violin. The solo players were—Madame Dulcken, piano; Sivioli, violin; Parish Alvars, harp; Case, concertino; Richardson, flute; Lazarus, clarinet; Platt, horn; Laurent, jun., cornet à piston; Baumann, bassoon, and Prospero, ophicleide.

MR. HENRY RUSSELL.—This vocalist concluded his series of entertainments last Monday night, at Miss Kelly's theatre, which was crowded to excess. He has left for the provinces. Although he has little or no voice, sings always in the same key, and uses the same form of accompaniment in all his songs, the dramatic power and passion of his style render his pieces effective, and sometimes startling.

MR. MÜHLENFELDT'S SOIREEES MUSICALES.—The second concert was given last night at Blagrove's Rooms, in Mortimer-street. Ries's Quartet in E minor, for pianoforte, violin, tenor, and violoncello, was finely played by Mr. Mühlentfeldt, Goffrie, R. Blagrove, and Hausmann. Beethoven's Sonata in A, for the piano, and violoncello, and Mendelssohn's Second Trio in C minor, for piano,

violin and violoncello, were executed with spirit and precision. Mr. Goffrie is an improving violinist, who is likely to take a high position amongst our quartet players, with whom he has been hitherto associated only as a second violin. Mr. Hausmann's talents as a violoncellist, are well known. Mr. Mühlentfeldt's playing indicates a thorough comprehension, and a conscientious interpretation of the classical masters. The vocalists, who were nicely accompanied by Mr. Charles Horsley, were Mrs. Macfarren, the Misses Williams, Mr. Kroff, and Mr. Lockey. The last *soirée* takes place on the 15th instant.

MR. MAY'S CONCERT.—Mr. H. S. May, the organist of Christchurch Surrey, gave a Concert at the Southwark Institution, on Tuesday evening, and displayed his abilities as a pianoforte performer very advantageously. He was aided by the Misses Williams, Mr. Ransford, Mr. Sporle, Mr. John Parry, &c., and Mr. Case played a solo on the concertina.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—These popular American Minstrels have given Concerts this week in all parts of the Metropolis with great success. Their last appearance in London, prior to a tour in Scotland and the provinces, was last night at the Hanover-square Rooms.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—These Boston artists continue to amuse the fashionable frequenters of the St. James's Theatre, and their engagement has been renewed by Mr. Mitchell.

Mr. Crouch gave a Concert at the Albion Hall, Hammersmith, on Wednesday evening.

THE CHORAL MEETINGS.—A third great performance was given on Thursday night in aid of the Hullah Testamental Fund, when a Motet by Mendelssohn was included in the programme.

MUSIC FOR PASSION WEEK.—On Wednesday the Sacred Harmonic Society give the "Messiah," at Exeter Hall, with Miss Birch, Miss Hawes, Mr. Braham and Mr. Phillips. On Thursday Mr. E. Sturges, organist of the Foundling, gives a Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms, when Haydn's "Creation" will be performed, and a selection of new sacred music, for which Miss Birch, Miss Rainforth, Miss Hawes, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Leffler, Mr. Genge, Mr. and Miss Ratfer, Mr. King, and Mr. Atkins have been engaged. Covent-garden Theatre will be open for five nights, with a selection of Sacred and Miscellaneous Music. This is one of Mr. Allerton's "monster" undertakings. There is to be a band of eighty players. Signor Sivioli is engaged, and a host of vocal talent. On Monday night is the third Beethoven Quartet Meeting, and Dando's at Crosby Hall, as also a concert of Mrs. A. Newton and Mr. G. Case. On Tuesday Mr. T. Gretton has a Concert at the Mechanics' Institution.

SUSSEX HALL.—The concert given on Monday last, on behalf of the Institution, was quite successful. Mr. Louis Leo was the conductor. The vocalists were Miss Lucombe, Miss Dolby, Miss Susan Hobbs, who was encored in Bishop's "Lo! here the gentle Lark!"; and Messrs. Harrison, Phillips, and John Parry. The latter gave "The Melancholy Maiden; or, the Bride! the Breeze! and the Battle-Axe!" and was encored when he sang "The Accomplished Young Lady." Mr. Viotti Collins played one of Paganini's pieces with great success, and Mr. Cohan a pianoforte fantasia.

CROSBY HALL.—The concert given on behalf of the widow and family of the late Mr. Wordsworth, a professor of great literary as well as musical attainments, was quite successful in its object.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

We regret to learn that the veteran Dragonetti, the celebrated double bass player, has been given over by his physicians. Madame Anna Thillon has arrived in London, and will appear on Wednesday in the Easter week in Aubert's "Crown Diamonds." "La Perouse" will be revived at Drury Lane Theatre on Easter Monday, and a new ballet with new *danseuse* is announced. Carlotta Grist will not appear in London this year; she has refused offers of all kinds, and intends to delight the Germans; and after the run of "Paquita," the new ballet at the Académie Royale, will go to Berlin and Hamburg. Madame Oury, the pianiste, has arrived in London from Paris for the season; as also Liders, a German pianist and composer; and Prume, the Belgian violinist. Tagliioni is in Milan, and Fanny Elssler at Venice. The sisters Milanollo, the violinists, are in Germany. The Italian papers record the triumphs of a new *prima donna*, Mdlle. Bianco Feto. The Duke of Cambridge will direct the third Concert of Ancient Music on the 22d inst., and will preside at the Melodists' Club on the 7th of May, and give a prize for a ballad to be competed for by the musical members of the Club; and W. Dixon, Esq., will give a premium of five guineas to the composer of the second best, by way of encouraging native talent.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Madame Castellan made a triumphant re-appearance on Saturday night, before the most crowded audience we have this year seen at Her Majesty's Theatre. The *prima donna* is decidedly thinner, in consequence, probably, of the fatigues of the journey, from which she is just returned; but we are happy to say, she has not lost her good looks. She appears to us, if anything, improved in dramatic action, while in style of execution she has made decided advance. This we especially remarked in the charming *cabaletta* which she sings on her entrance. Last year she was, occasionally, apt to commit a fault very common to artists gifted with much flexibility of voice: her *fortissimi*, always remarkable for brilliancy of execution, were sometimes introduced with too little attention to the requirements of the score, but this fault has now entirely disappeared. However intricate or fanciful the passage she introduces, it is always in perfect keeping with the music, and with the sentiment expressed—a point of the utmost importance to the true rendering of a composer's inspirations, while her embroidery is light, delicate, and tasteful beyond praise. On Saturday night we imagined, especially in this *aria*, that Madame Castellan's upper notes had suffered from her fatigues. A second hearing on Tuesday, removed this apprehension; nothing could be more delightfully sweet and liquid than the notes she took as the opening words "O luce di questa anima" and in the second act, the strength and depth of her low tones were equally remarkable.

We must now turn to the young *débütante* of Saturday last, Mdlle. Gaetanina Brambilla, who made her first appearance on this stage in the part of *Pierrot*. The voice of this young lady is of a full deep quality, and so little are we now accustomed to hear a real *contralto*, that this peculiar *timbre* of voice at first almost startles us. Her style of singing, at least in this opera, is remarkable for its simplicity and absence of ornament; but, her first alarm subsided, the young artist gave evidence of considerable musical taste and feeling. Her acting is quiet and unpretending, and has none of the awkwardness usual to young *débütantes*. In person she is tall and well-formed, with expressive features. Corelli performed for the first time the part of *Carlo*—one, on the whole, we think disadvantageous to the display of a singer's powers. The *scena* in the second act is always ineffective, by whomsoever it may be performed. It did not surprise us, therefore, that this singer, despite his correctness and good taste, should have produced little effect therein. The pretty duet, so often repeated throughout the opera—"A condolarmi affrettisi," is, however, admirably adapted, both tenor and soprano, and produced a charming effect, especially that part where they repeat the air together—*sotto voce*.

Fornasari's *Antonio* is too well known to need much comment on our part; or we could say much on the admirable artistic feeling by which his performance throughout this opera is characterised, in every movement and in the smallest details—even to the marvellous transformation of the personal appearance of this young artist into an old weather-beaten peasant. The splendid scene of the malediction of "Linda" is well known to every frequenter of the theatre, but we recommend to their notice the movements and gestures of this great lyrical actor, when he is not brought prominently forward, and when he is merely filling up the *tableau*. We can only afford space for a passing creditable mention of Botelli, in the character of the *Magistrate*, or even for F. Labache's excellent impersonation of the *Marquis*; but we must pause to repeat our praise of the wonderful improvement of the choruses—which is not confined to the execution of the fine harmonies of "Nino," but displays itself equally in the far inferior *morceaux* of this order, in "Linda." The expression, the lights and shades, are observed with a carefulness and excellence of effect, of which no votary of the Italian Opera in past years would have dreamt.

"Belisario" was revived on Thursday night, presenting the two *prime donne*—Castellan and Sanchioli—in parts new to them, at least on this stage. On attending the rehearsal, we were struck by the appropriateness of the two parts to the voice and style, and even appearance of these two artists. Sanchioli's full, powerful organ, her energetic manner, is adapted to render with fine effect the character of *Belisario's* vindictive and implacable spouse, though she can hardly make herself appear old enough for the part; while Castellan's gentleness, and *naïveté* of manner, the pathos and tenderness which it is her peculiar *forte* to express, give great charms to her impersonation of the hero's devoted daughter. In a musical point of view, this part is, perhaps, hardly worthy of Castellan, but a more pleasing dramatic character could hardly be found. These are the novelties of the cast of "Belisario." Fornasari's impersonation of his part deserves a longer notice than we can this week bestow upon it. If it produced so great a sensation on his first appearance here, it must be still more worthy of study now that time has still further matured the talents of this great artist, and that the versatility of genius to which he has now attained, afford him fresh materials for the conception of this part, his *chef d'œuvre*.

There has not been any very great activity in the theatrical world during the past week, which is proverbially the duller of the year. The theatres have, however, been seldom better attended than just now, and a prosperous Easter campaign may be anticipated.

AT DRURY-LANE the effective ballet of "La Tarentule," in which Fanny Elssler turned the heads of half the old world and all the new, has been very successfully produced under the able direction of M. Barrez, the original representative of *Doctor Omepatico* at the Académie Royale. It has proved a capital half-price revival, filling up the evening very agreeably, and in moderate time, after "The Crusaders." Mademoiselle Maria appears in it to very great advantage; more so, to our thinking, than in "The Island Nymph." She has more scope for her pantomime, which is extremely expressive, deriving additional force from her bright and intelligent features. In all the *pas* incidental to the piece she was loudly applauded. Mademoiselle Neodot introduces a Cachucha with great effect. The house has been very well attended, and the impression is that Mr. Burn has found the season, up to the present time, a very profitable one.

AT THE HATMARKET, on Monday, Mr. Frederick Webster, the prompter, took a benefit, on which occasion "The Cabin Boy" was taken from the Adelphi, and supported by Madame Celeste, Miss Woolgar, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Mr. Munyard. The performances, as usual on benefit nights, did not terminate until a late hour.

We regret to announce the somewhat sudden death of M. Narcisse, a clever comedian attached to Mr. Mitchell's *troupe* at the St. James's Theatre. His funeral was attended by all his professional brethren, with the exception, as we understand, of M. Plunkett, the brother of Madame Doche. This circumstance occasioned a slight *émouv* in the theatre on Monday evening, during the perform-

ance of "Trop Heureux," when some hissing broke forth upon the appearance of M. Plunkett. Madame Doche, who was on the stage at the same time, took it to herself, and was considerably affected thereby. An explanation was subsequently offered.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS have been giving morning performances, which have been exceedingly well patronised, at the St. James's. The gem of their entertainment is certainly "Lucy Neal," which they sing with singular pathos and effect. "Old Dan Tucker" and "Lucy Long" were honoured with an *encore*; and the "Railway Overture" sent everybody away in high good humour. The gentleman with the bones is certainly our chief favourite: his by-play is wonderfully diverting, especially his fear when the "Ghost Chorus," from "Sonnambula," is commenced by his companions. General Tom Thum appeared in one of the boxes during the performance; and the audience were not satisfied, having recognised him, until he stood upon the *torquette* bracket, and bowed his acknowledgments, in reply to their applause.

A CURIOUS EXHIBITION OF TABLEUX, oil painted, and in relief, is now open at the Cosmorama Rooms in Regent-street. They are very singular compositions. The objects in the foreground, consisting of flowers, birds, fish, &c., are modelled very carefully, standing out considerably, when viewed in profile, from the background, which is coloured as in an ordinary picture. Thus, in the words of the bill, has a most difficult question in art been overcome—the combination of distant perspective on a flat surface with a foreground modelled in relief, preserving, at the same time, unity of composition. In an adjoining room, are some very beautiful models pertaining to pathological anatomy. They are the most correct we have ever seen—those connected with skin diseases, especially so—and well deserving the attention of the heads of any of our anatomical museums.

MR. WEIPPERT is entitled to commendation for the orderly manner in which his *Soirées Danantes* are conducted at the Princess's Concert Rooms. They are the best *réunions* of the kind yet got up in London, coming nearer to the more respectable public balls of Paris than any yet attempted. The music is excellent; and propriety and quiet entertainment characterise the assembly.

The OLYMPIC Theatre will open, it is said, on Easter Monday, for the performance of the legitimate drama. A Mr. Bolton is spoken of as the lessee, and the stage management will be entrusted to Mr. Walter Lacy. Mr. Bolton has written a five act comedy and a burlesque for the opening night; but some difficulty is experienced in getting together a company.

Mozart's splendid opera "Don Giovanni," characterised more than any other Italian lyrical work by its wondrous variety and originality of melodies, and which, by its gaiety and originality throughout, contrasted so strikingly with its awful catastrophe, produces so powerful an effect on the imagination, will be performed next Thursday week at her Majesty's Theatre by a *troupe* in every way worthy of the great master's *chef d'œuvre*. It will include three first-rate *prime donne*—Grisi, Castellan, and Sanchioli; the delightful tenor Mario, the highly-gifted young *basso*, Fornasari, and the irresistibly droll Labache, &c. &c. Selections from various favourite ballets will be given, in which the graceful Lucile Grain and the fairy-footed Louise Taghioni will appear.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Things by season season'd are
To their right praise and true perfection.

SHAKESPEARE.
The huntsman who, in despair of scent, anatomised the stinking violets, only gave utterance in less poetical phrase to the maxim of the Bard of Nature, that if the nightingale were to sing when every goose is cackling, she would be thought

No better a musician than the wren.

The hint furnished by the system of natural harmony has a graceful effect in all its physical adaptations. It saves us from those abrupt transitions, alike unpleasant to the eye as to the ear, to the sense as to the seaminess. Our National Sports abound in this virtue of succession. The chivalry of England does not step from its spears into its skates; neither do our amateur sailors jump from their jackets into boots and buckskins. How calm and beautiful comes on each phase, for example, in our Olympics!

While stern and sturdy winter prevails, lo! the steeple-chase keeps pace with its rudeness. Boreas has his bullfinch: old Hyems his ridge and furrow, and valley more full of perplexities than the vale of years. Anon, comes the gentler springtide, and in lieu of the steeple-chase, with its moving accidents by flood and field, we have the hurdle-race, which, although it occasionally supplies a handsome fall or so, with a cavalier rendered senseless for the nonce (if, indeed, he ever were *otherwise*), forbids reasonable hopes of a fatal catastrophe, such as its sterner type rarely denies. From the hurdle-race we gently subside into the legitimate business of the course: the "racing over the flat," as it is called, by as comprehensive an expression as any probably in our language. In all else, the concatenation is equally germane to this purpose.

The cricketer, his eye trained to follow the flying ball, is away to the moors, with a glance full of fate for the pack that starts from the heather never so wisely; and the gentleman, after passing every night and morning of the season "among two thousand people at a ball," finds August cruised away between the Needles and the Nab-light, no bad preparation for the first of September in Norfolk.

Just now, the turf is in its chrysalis—between hurdle-racing and racing proper. The fox-hunter applies his pocket-handkerchief to his nose, in fear of the unsavoury violets; the cricketer has begun to bethink him of his bat; and, if you meet the lover of aquatic sport, it's odds that he is whistling "Wapping Old Stairs," or something of Dibdin's, at least. But ye have been prepared for the change; as Dryden says, "you season all your sports." From the soft south comes the breeze that wafts away all taste for grim-visaged pastimes; and at this hour you are thinking of her you shall drive down to Ascot, and dance with on the first R.T.Y.C. match, to the pleasing music of Adams's band.

We have arrived at the golden age of sporting. This system, purely and essentially English, is worthy its nationality. It retains scarce a relic of those properties which once armed against it many and formidable foes. Its brutal and barbarous exhibitions are no longer countenanced by those under whose auspices they once lived and had their being. During the next six months the National Sports of this country will consist principally of racing, sailing, rowing, cricketing, fishing, shooting, and deer stalking. In that period we shall lay before our readers passages from all those amusements, taken from the most popular occasions, partly for the purpose of administering to their entertainment, and partly to show that in this principle and practice there is nothing opposed to that great axiom of civilization—"Nihil humani à me alienum puto."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The subscribers mustered in great force this afternoon, and got through a good deal of business in the Metropolitan Handicap, Peasant being the "crack" with an immense party, and Auricula in good odour with the stable, if not with the public. Lyons and Satyr were also "in force," but not much done on the others. No change in the Chester Cup; and, unless we look to the extraordinary anxiety to back the two favourites, no decided feature in the Derby, which, in fact, but for them, would be almost a dead letter.

THURSDAY.—The betting touched upon every event in the Market, and for such dull times, was unusually brisk. The Metropolitan Handicap was especially in favour with all ranks—Peasant, Satyr, and Weatherbit having a host of influential backers at fair prices, and for good amounts. Lyons was not in any great demand, and My Mary went altogether out of the betting. Nothing fresh in the Chester Cup, beyond a decline in Miss Burns, and a marked improvement in Crim. Con.; but in the Derby we have to note the strong feeling in favour of Brocardo, Tibthorpe, The Traverser, Tom Tulloch, and King Charles—all were backed freely. We add the last prices:—

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
6 to 1 agst Peasant (t)	12 to 1 agst Mr. Drinkald's	16 to 1 agst Chamois
10 to 1 — Satyr	20 to 1 — Auricula	16 to 1 — Tell
12 to 1 — Weatherbit	13 to 1 — Lyons	20 to 1 — Lord Saltoun
NEWMARKET HANDICAP.		
16 to 1 agst Satyr	20 to 1 agst Cotnam	25 to 1 agst Beaumont
16 to 1 — Nike ally	25 to 1 — Lyons (t)	
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		
4 to 1 agst Lago (t)		
CHESTER CUP.		
12 to 1 agst Sweetmeat	25 to 1 agst Crim Con	35 to 1 agst Vitula
20 to 1 — Best Bower	25 to 1 — Hoge	40 to 1 — Weatherbit
25 to 1 — Clumsy	25 to 1 — Miss Burns	50 to 1 — Pedometer
DERBY.		
7 to 2 agst Sting (t)	25 to 1 agst Traverser (t)	50 to 1 agst King Charles (t)
12 to 1 — Brocardo	40 to 1 — Malcolin (t)	1000 to 15 — Feri Colt (t)
25 to 1 — Tibthorpe (t)	60 to 1 — Tom Tulloch (t)	
OAKS.		
8 to 1 agst Col. Peel's lot (t)	14 to 1 agst Queen Anne (t)	

EPSOM SPRING MEETING.—FRIDAY.

The Epsom Trial Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 50 added.	
Mr. Hook's Buttriss	1
Mr. S Stanley's Leaconfield	2
THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.	
Chamois	1
Weatherbit	2

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT HENRY DICK, K.C.B.
This highly-distinguished officer, "a gallant veteran of the Peninsular and Waterloo Campaigns," who led the attack on the Sikh entrenchments at Sobraon, received a grape-shot wound, whilst personally animating, by his dauntless example, the soldiers of H. M. 80th Regiment in their career of noble daring, and surviving only till evening.
From an early period of life to the moment of his heroic death, Sir Robert Dick had been almost continuously employed. He entered the Army, as Ensign, 75th Foot, in 1800, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1837. During the Peninsular War he achieved high reputation, in command of the 42nd Regiment, especially at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Salamanca, for which engagements he received a medal and two clasps. He participated in the glory of Waterloo, and was rewarded by the Orders of Maria Theresa and St. Vladimir.



GOVERNMENT SALE OF INDIAN CORN, AT CORK.—(FROM A SKETCH BY MR. MAHONY.)

INDIAN CORN IN CORK.

On Saturday last, the Government Sales of Indian Corn and Meal commenced in Cork. Immediately on the depôts being opened, the crowds of poor persons who gathered round them were so turbulently inclined as to require the immediate interference of the police, who remained there throughout the day. Among the poor, who were of the humblest description, and needing charitable relief, the sales were but scanty. The occasion had become of necessity; for potatoes have risen to 11d. market price for 14lbs.; and, some of the leading commercial men in Cork have made a calculation, which shows that the Government can afford to sell the Indian Corn at a much cheaper rate. Our artist at Cork has sketched the crowd immediately on the opening of the store.

We feel gratified to learn that a steamer has been despatched from Cork to Dublin, laden with 600 sacks of Indian meal.

One half, by the orders, is to be despatched by the Royal, and the other by the Grand Canal, to the interior. It must be acknowledged that her Majesty's Government are executing their duty promptly and with energy.

The *Cork Examiner* of Tuesday, contains the following account of the sale:—

"The bakers in Dublin are selling India meal bread in large quantities to the better classes, as well as to the poor, and all consider it more palatable than the ordinary whole-meal, or brown bread.

"The price fixed on it was one penny per pound. The result of the day's sale is sufficient to dissipate all further doubt, and to demand the most serious attention of the citizens of Cork.

"We understand that 4480lbs. of the corn meal were sold on Saturday, at one penny per pound.

"The committee waited this morning on Mr. Hewitson, to grant them a further supply, they, of course, offering to pay the full price for it; but Mr. Hewitson was compelled to refuse the request, he having no orders from the Government to that effect.

"The people, supposing that the supply would be continued, assembled in hundreds round the depôts; but were informed of the fact of there being no more for sale. Considerable excitement was occasioned by the announcement, and the Mayor, fearing that a disturbance might arise in consequence, published a public notice, stating that when the order, which was daily expected, should arrive, further supplies would be distributed."

IRELAND.

EVICTION OF TENANCY IN ROSCOMMON.

A writer in *The Freeman's Journal* (a Dublin paper), gives an appalling account of the evictions of tenantry in the counties of Roscommon and Galway, from the estates of a lady named Gerrard. After giving some account of the property, the writer says:—"But let us proceed to the scene of ruin. Leaving Newtown Gerrard, you pass along to the left of the river Sheeven. On the road to Mount-Bellew, and about a mile from that pretty little town, the first sight of the recent scene of desolation presents itself to view. The village of Ballinglass, parish of Kilsob, and barony of Killyon, county of Galway, was situated here, and was built on the confines of a bog, which, in a great measure, had been reclaimed by the tenants; the land, particularly at the rear of where the houses once stood, presenting an appearance of high cultivation, which was produced by the patient and hard industry of the tenants, who are now scattered over the country, without a resting-place for their weary and time-worn limbs, save that supplied by the broad canopy of Heaven, and the charity of a few poor people in the neighbourhood and in Mount Bellew. About a quarter of a mile from the main road, the houses were clustered together in groups of three or four, and so continued at short distances apart; they were in number 61. Not one of those habitations is now standing, save one; and you shall presently see the reason that this solitary dwelling is still permitted to remain. I went through, or I should rather say walked over, the ruins of all; and, from what I saw and heard, I concluded that they were all comfortable, clean, and neatly-kept habitations, with snug kitchen gardens either before or behind them. In corroboration of this, I have had the evidence of Mr. Mathew Donovan, of Ballygar, by whom I was accompanied, and who afforded me most important information on this inquiry.

"Mr. Donovan, who witnessed the scene which took place on Friday, March 13, 1846, describes it as the most appalling he had ever witnessed—women, young and old, running wildly to and fro with small portions of their property, in order to save it from the wreck; the screaming of the children, and wild wailings of the mothers driven from home and shelter; their peaceful homes, hallowed by a thousand fond recollections, all combined to form a picture of human misery such as the darkest imagination alone could realise. At an early hour on the morning of Friday, the 13th ult., the Sheriff, accompanied by a large force of the 49th Regiment, commanded by Captain Brown, and also by a heavy body of police, under the command of Mr. Cummings, proceeded to the place marked out for destruction. The people were then, according to the process of law, called on to render possession, and forthwith the bailiffs of Mrs. Gerrard commenced the work of demolition. In the first instance the roofs and portions of the walls were only thrown down: the former, in most instances, lie on the side of the road. It was stated that a child had been killed by the falling of a beam, as the bailiff would not wait until the boy came out of the house, but I am happy to inform you that this is a mistake. The boy was certainly hurt, but not severely, and it appears, he was son to one of the bailiffs, not to a tenant, and that the transaction was purely accidental.

"Mr. Donovan and myself walked through the ruins of every house, and counted them to the number you have above. Great pains must have been taken to demolish the houses, as the walls were very thick, and composed of an amber clay, and when the inside turned up, good plaster and whitewash always appeared. Not content with throwing down the roofs and walls, the very foundations have been turned up; and here I must explain what, a moment ago, I stated, namely, that only a portion of the walls were pulled down in the first instance. That is true; but, on the night of Friday, the wretched creatures pitched a few poles slantwise against the walls, covering them with the thatch, in order to procure shelter for the night; but when this was perceived next day, the bailiffs were despatched with orders to pull down all the walls, and root up the foundations, in order to prevent the 'wretches' (this, it appears, is a favourite term applied to these poor people) from daring to take shelter amid the ruins.

"When this last act had been perpetrated, the 'wretches' took to the ditches on the high road, where they slept in parties of from 10 to 15 each, huddled together before a fire, for the two succeeding nights. I saw the marks of the fires in the ditches; everybody can see them, and the temporary shelter which the

'wretches' endeavoured to raise around them. These, with the sticks rescued from their recent dwellings, the thatch and the dung, remain there as evidence of the truth of my statement. The whole extent of ground connected with the village is over 400 acres. It may be some acres more or less, but I believe, from the best information, that this will be found about the number of acres which Mrs. Gerrard has recovered, and over which her fat bullocks may now roam, without a solitary hut to intercept them."

The writer concludes his statement with a list of the families, and their names, ejected on the 13th of March, from which it appears that 270 persons have been sent on the world without a home or even a shelter.

COUNTRY NEWS.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM BOILER AT BLACKBURN, AND LOSS OF SEVERAL LIVES.

On Tuesday last, about half-past five o'clock, the boiler attached to the steam engine of the Eagle Foundry, Blackburn, exploded with a terrific noise. Several of the houses on the opposite side of the street were very much shaken, considerable portions of the wall being stove in and all the window-frames shattered to fragments. Fragments of the building were projected as far as 500 or 600 yards. Several of the windows of the Boar's Head public-house (situated between 200 and 300 yards) were also broken. In a few minutes after the explosion an immense crowd had assembled on the spot. The first person discovered to be injured was a young lad whose skull was dreadfully fractured and both of his arms were broken. It is said that he is since dead. A young girl was also found about the same time among the rubbish on the street fearfully scalded and bruised. She was carried home insensible, and has since died of the injuries. About half an hour after the accident occurred the body of a woman was discovered under the bricks by which a large portion of the street was covered. She must have been trodden repeatedly by the dense crowd which had passed to and fro from the time of the accident. She was found to be a very old woman. She was terribly cut and bruised, and, of course, quite lifeless.

In a short time the body of John Whitehead, a moulder, was taken out of the ruins; he was very much bruised and cut, but appeared happily to have escaped from any severe internal injury.

After about an hour and a half of hard labour the body of Thomas Higgins, a moulder, was discovered under an immense weight, a large beam and a portion of the boiler being laid upon his body. Poor Higgins, who was about 25 years of age, is reported to have been married the day before.

The Coroner's Jury on the bodies sat on Thursday; the verdicts have not reached us. There have been various rumours as to the cause of the melancholy catastrophe. The most generally circulated of these was that the pumps, which should supply the boiler, were out of repair and not capable of throwing a sufficient quantity of water into the boilers.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A college, it is stated, is being established in Oregon, under the auspices of the Methodist missionaries; a building, seventy-five feet long and three stories high, has been erected.

A Vienna letter of the 19th, mentions a rumour that Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are about to send a joint note to the French Government, complaining of its carrying the principle of hospitality towards political refugees to such an extent as to tolerate conspiracies in France against the states of which they are the subjects.

The Emperor of Russia has just made known, by an ukase, that the rights of all property acquired from the produce of the fine arts are fixed during the whole life of the artists, and for twenty-five years after their decease, for the benefit of their heirs.

According to letters from Warsaw, the Russian Government has adjourned for four years, the execution of the measures decreed against the Jews, and which had caused Sir Moses Montefiore to proceed to St. Petersburg.

Letters from Berne, of March 26, state that the Commission charged with the task of drawing up the basis of the work of constitutional revision displays great activity. They also state that at Zug, the Landrath had given its sanction, by a majority of 103 to 5, to the resolutions of the Conference of Lucerne. These resolutions tend to place a part of the Catholic cantons in a state of formidable defence, and to provide for the means of affording mutual assistance in case of attack.

The *Prussian States Gazette* of the 26th ult. informs us, that although it is beyond a doubt that some of the priesthood took part in the revolt in Poland, most of the dignitaries of the Church not only did all they could to prevent the excesses that were committed, but have since expressed their deep regret at the outbreak.

According to letters from Italy, an affray took place on the 16th ult., at Trastevere, in the district of Rome, between the inhabitants and the military, but not of a political nature. Two or three persons were killed on either side.

A letter from Rome states that the Lady Abbess of Minsk having wished to send a reply to the note of M. de Bouteneff, the Holy Father had dissuaded her from taking such a step in an affair which "remained for judgment in the hands of the Almighty."

The fifth and only surviving son of Prince Ypsilanti, Hospodar of Moldavia at the commencement of this century, died recently at Bucharest. The five brothers took an active part in the war for Greek independence. Prince Georges, the last of the family, was educated in Russia, and married the daughter of Prince Morussi. His body has been embalmed, and will be sent to Greece by the first steamer; the deceased had expressed his wish to be buried in Hellenic ground.

A letter from Naples, of the 17th ult., announces the arrival there of the Empress of Russia.

The German papers state that the Polish insurrection being now at an end, the Emperor of Russia has directed Marshal Paskewitch to announce that fact to the Ministers of Russia at foreign Courts, and has ordered that the persons who contributed to the suppression of the revolt be rewarded by money, medals, and a remission of taxation.

A letter from Cracow of the 21st, in the *Universal German Gazette*, states that a body of peasants of Galicia, who, during the late revolt attempted to enter the kingdom of Poland, was pursued by a detachment of Russian troops, and driven into the Vistula, where most of them were drowned.

Advices have been received from South Australia to the 19th of October. The new Governor, Major Robe, had arrived on the *Elphinstone*, from Bombay, and was immediately sworn in for his duties. The promotion of Colonel Grey to the Governorship of New Zealand had been a subject of congratulation among his friends previous to his departure. Mining operations in South Australia were proceeding in a very successful manner.

It is affirmed (says the *Courier Français*) that a corvette and a brig are about to be sent as a reinforcement to the station off Hayti, and that the coasts of the island are to be put under a blockade of observation.

Advices from Sydney of the 11th November, state that the larger portion of the season's clip of wool was expected to be shipped off to England before last Christmas, and the sailing of vessels was likely in consequence to be very frequent. The bank returns of the colony, taken collectively for the quarter ending last September, exhibited an increase during the preceding twelve months, of 25 per cent. in the amount of the note circulation, a decrease of 13 per cent. in the discounts, an increase of 20 per cent. in the deposits, and an increase of 57 per cent. in the stock of bullion.

A letter from Constantinople, dated March 17, says:—"Last Thursday, a Mussulman gentleman, who had murdered a tradesman in a fit of passion, was beheaded before the mosque of Sultan Bayezid. This is so rare an occurrence, and the hand of the executioner is so completely out, that, instead of accomplishing his task in one blow, it took him at least twenty."

Algiers journals to the 25th ult., give an account of an affair in the Dabra between a small French force, under Colonel St. Arnaud, and 700 men under Bou Maza, in which, notwithstanding the superiority of numbers, the enemy was completely routed, leaving ten dead on the field of battle, whilst the French had only one killed and eight wounded, of whom one was a captain. It was reported that Bou Maza had, during the battle, received a ball, which broke his arm.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED SLANDER BY ONE CLERGYMAN UPON ANOTHER.—At Kingston, on Monday, a case was tried, Pemberton, Clerk, v. Colls, Clerk. It was an action of slander brought by the Rev. Mr. Pemberton, the vicar of Wandsworth, against the Rev. Mr. Colls, curate of St. Ann's, Wandsworth, for slander. The declaration alleged special damage by reason of the plaintiff having had his name erased from a certain ecclesiastical commission in consequence of the slanderous language imputed to the defendant, and also that Mr. George Cockrell, uncle to the plaintiff, had been unable to act cordially with the plaintiff in the spiritual affairs of the parish, for the same reason. The defendant pleaded, generally, not guilty, and also that no special damage had been sustained by the plaintiff as he alleged. Mr. Chambers stated the case. The plaintiff was formerly minister of the Chapel Royal, Brighton, and in 1844 was installed Vicar of Wandsworth. The defendant was also a Doctor of Divinity, and in the same year was appointed by the plaintiff to St. Ann's Chapel of Ease, Wandsworth. The defendant came to the parish in November, 1844, and for a long time there was great intimacy and friendship between the parties. The plaintiff, however, discovered that his parishioners began to treat him coolly, but he was entirely ignorant of the cause until the month of October, 1845. A gentleman named Cockrell officiated as curate to the plaintiff at his own church, and to this gentleman the slander in question had been spoken by the defendant. The defendant had charged plaintiff with having, upon his first arrival at Wandsworth to undertake the curacy, sent for him to his house to dinner, and gave him two glasses of wine which must have been drugged, for immediately after he had taken them he felt completely stupefied, and while in that state the plaintiff induced him to sign a promissory note for the sum of £2500. This was the slander of which the plaintiff complained. After a lengthened trial, the Jury found for the plaintiff, damages £200.

MURDER OF A GIRL NEAR MANCHESTER.—At Liverpool, on Monday, Nathaniel Currie, a man of 30, was tried for the murder of Ann Ellison, at Newton, near Manchester, on the 10th of December last. It appeared from the evidence, that the deceased had been found drowned in a canal, and there were marks of violence on her throat. The prisoner, who is a married man, had been seen with the deceased, near the canal, on the previous evening. The deceased, a woman of twenty-one, was employed at a mill. The trial lasted all day, on Monday, and was resumed on Tuesday. The evidence, on the latter day, was not conclusive against the prisoner, and the Jury acquitted him.

THE LATE MURDER AT YARMOUTH.—Samuel Yarham, aged twenty-nine, was tried at Norwich on Friday (last week), for the murder of Harriet Candler, at Yarmouth, on the 18th of November, 1844, by inflicting divers mortal blows on her head with a hammer, and cutting her throat with a knife. The case excited great interest. The facts came out on a former trial, at which the present prisoner gave evidence against three others, who were acquitted. He was discharged himself, and had to leave Yarmouth, so strong was the public feeling against him. A female witness, however, now deposed to confessions which he had made to her on three different occasions, to the effect that he was the murderer, and on this evidence he was convicted, and sentenced to death, without the slightest hope being held out to him of mitigation. The wretched man, who had listened to the trial with close attention, and to the awful sentence of the learned Judge (Mr. Justice Maule), without evincing any emotion, save a slight and occasional quivering of the lips and eyes, was then removed from the dock, while the shouts of the populace on the "hill" resounded in his ears.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Veteran."—Your double problem, though far from difficult, is still ingenious. Its proper place is in the page of Problems for Young Players given in *The Chess Magazine*. In reply to your question, none whatever except to constructors of acknowledged ability.

"Parma."—Has the position sent appeared before?

"J. B., Purton."—The Pawn in passing can be so taken by an adverse Pawn, but not by any superior piece.

"W. A. H., Faversham."—We are obliged by your attention; but the problem, having been published before, is comparatively valueless to us.

"A Johnian Amateur," Cambridge.—It shall be examined immediately.

"Bou Maza," Paris.—Both positions shall be noticed next week.

"Apodirascinda."—Solutions in our next.

"J. W., Brighton."—With a Knight and Bishop remaining, you can checkmate the adverse King from any position. Twenty-one games, for an almost nominal stake per game only.

"Henricus."—Unquestionably the object should be to solve the Problems in as few moves as possible. How far you have succeeded in the two positions referred to, we cannot say, as we have never seen them.

"Juvenis."—Imogen.—You may obtain the "Chess Player's Chronicle," by post, on the day of publication, at a trifling extra expense; but the best way is to order it of your bookseller.

"W. H."—In a week or two we shall commence a series of beautiful Problems, not on diagrams, adapted to the capacities of younger Amateurs.

"F. G. T."—The Annual Yorkshire Chess Meeting will be held this year at Wakefield. Copies of the Rousseau and Stanley Games may be got, when they reach England, at Mr. Hurst's, 27, King William-street, Strand.

Solutions by "Marazion," "M. S.," "Max," "Alpha," "Ludimagister," "A Veteran," "A Member of the Jersey Club," "G. R. T.," "Apodirascinda," "H. P.," "H.," "Clericus," "Nicodemus," "W. A. H.," "H. C. M.," "W. T.," "Amateur," "Observer," "A German," "J. G.," "Kpovov," and "P. W." are right.

Those by "J. B.," "M. G. T.," "White Surrey," "M. P.," "D. W. F.," "Etana," "Sandy," "Princeps," and "Beta," are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 114.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Q to K B's 6th | R takes P (best) |
| 2. Q takes B (ch) | R to Kt 5th or * |
| 3. Q to K B's 2nd | Plays as he can |
| 4. Q or Kt mates | |

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 3. Q takes R | * 2. Kt to Kt 5th |
| 4. Kt or Q mates | As he can |

PROBLEM, No. 115.

BY MR. MC. G.—

White plays first and mates in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

LEAMINGTON.—PAST AND PRESENT.

There are few passages in "strange, eventful history," better adapted for illustration in this Journal, than the rise of towns and highly-favoured localities, from obscurity to merited fame; more especially in connection with the recurrence of Festivals, by which the prosperity of these places is constantly indicated to the public. Such is the present high position of Leamington in association with the Spring Meeting, graphically recorded in our Journal of last week.

To begin with a *Great Fact*. Some thirty years ago, Leamington was an insignificant village, with its humble church, a roadside inn, a bowling-green, blacksmith's shop, and a few scattered cottages. Now, it is a *finely-built town*, of first-class mansions; a magnificent church; pump-rooms, and assembly rooms; town-hall, music-hall, hotels, libraries; parades, terraces, and villas; and shops of metropolitan character.

To add figures to facts:—

Houses. Population.			
In 1801, Leamington contained	60 ..	315	
In 1811	— ..	543	
In 1821	400 ..	2,183	
In 1841	2,500 ..	12,600	

Now, at least, the population numbers 15,000; and the houses have increased in a like ratio; thus realising Drayton's quaint couplet:—

A poor thatched village once, or scarcely none at all,
That could not once have dream'd of her now stately wall.

The proximate cause of this high forcing has, unquestionably, been the setting-in of the stream of wealth and fashion; but, a little further examination will show the preference to be warranted by the numerous means and appliances for healthful and luxurious enjoyment.

In picturesqueness of site, Leamington takes precedence of all other Spas of England. It forms almost the very centre of the island, and lies exactly in the heart of Warwickshire, styled by Drayton, "Britain's midmost region, that shire which we the heart of England well may call;" it is, therefore, "the heart of hearts," "the heart's core."

The town takes its name from the river Leam, on whose banks it is seated; and derives the affix of "Priors," from its having belonged to Kenilworth Priory. This addition name has been maintained, also, to distinguish the town from Leamington Hastings, vulgo Hastings, a village about ten miles north of Leamington Priors.

Lying in what is termed "a fine sporting country," Leamington has long been attractive to the lovers of the health-giving chase. The character of "the Warwickshire Hunt" is of olden celebrity; and the season just closing, has produced, says a local journal, "a series of splendid runs, unparalleled in its annals, and of fields, also, which, in point of numbers and high rank, were never before equalled—about fifty brace of foxes having been killed. Indeed, in addition to its varied attractions as a winter place of fashionable resort, with all its elegances, polished society, varied amusements, and gay assemblies, it boasts others, of no small importance to the lovers of hunting, viz., a country unparalleled for its sporting capabilities—its abundance of foxes—the number of excellent packs of hounds within a short distance—the extensive and well-arranged Mews and Livery Stables within its limits—with ample choice of lodgings, suitable for all grades, from the noblest patrician to the veriest plebeian helper in the stable; and, what to a genuine sportsman is no mean consideration, its numerous princely Hotels, where all the luxuries and comforts of life may be had at a lower rate than at any similar place of resort in the kingdom."

Meanwhile, the steady progression which Leamington has annually made, for the last twenty years, in the number of its residents, the increase and



THE FIRST POST OFFICE.

importance of its attractions, both to the sporting and fashionable world, as well as the conveniences requisite to the valetudinarian, and the gratification of the mere seeker of pleasure, give the Spa first position as a winter residence; but the peculiar advantages which it appears to hold over every other watering-place, is in that happy combination of local advantages, combined with its own immediate accommodations, which make it equally desirable as a summer resort. Nor, do we believe these advantages to be over-rated by local partiality.

Warwick (says a topographer,) is a noble county. Its woodlands, the remains of the wide, ancient forest of Arden, are still extensive, and a great part lies in fine natural grass. The extensive plains are so diversified by hills and rivers, as to improve the picturesque aspect of the country, and harmonise with the grand objects of art which it contains.

Should the visitor be tired of the *trottoir* of the Spa, he may soon escape to delightful promenades and drives in the suburbs; whilst a single glance at the map will show him to be environed by the most famed portion of the island; rich in historical and antiquarian association, such as we seek to impart to our readers in the "Nooks and Corners of Old England," ever and anon enshrined in our columns. Two miles eastward, lies the ancient town of Warwick, with its fine old Collegiate Church, and guardian Castle, one of the very few baronial residences now remaining, which are connected with our earlier history; its clustering towers

gular dipper for that purpose being traced from the beginning of the eighteenth century.

At length, the success of Cheltenham as a Spa, in the adjoining county, and its slow and scanty supply of water, suggested to Dr. Holyoake, of Warwick, the advantages of the copious Leamington spring for saline bathing: the Doctor offered the father of the late Lord Aylesford £1000 for a building-lease or grant of the site of the old cottage and spring at Leamington; but this offer his Lordship nobly refused, declaring that he would not suffer the water to be locked up from the public, and more especially from the poor.

Accordingly, the popular fame of the Leamington Spa was founded by one Benjamin Satchwell, a rhyming shoemaker, who versified the cures, &c. in the Coventry and other newspapers. He had a coadjutor, one William Abbotts, who possessed a piece of ground opposite the old well, and thereupon, in 1784, discovered a second mineral spring: he then sunk a well, and raised a building, containing one hot and one cold bath, the first built in Leamington—opened June, 1786. Meanwhile, Satchwell continued to advertise the water as a nostrum; although the only accommodation for visitors was in two small inns, and three or four cottages, the rooms of which were boarded for that purpose.

The Spa now rose in character greatly by professional testimony to its efficacy. Dr. Allen is proved, (by the *Coventry Mercury*, Sept. 29, 1788,) to have

and ivied walls, embosomed in wood vying with its interior feudal splendour. About five miles northwards are the roofless walls of Kenilworth Castle, once the almost regal seat of Lancaster and Dudley, but now exhibiting the feudal state in decay as Warwick shows it in full glory. Northward, too, at an easy distance, lies the city of Coventry, with its three lofty and beautiful spires, and its projecting storied streets of the 15th century; though a very hive of industry—for Coventry has not slumbered on its antique distinctions. In this locality, too, are the Cistercian Abbeys of Combe and Stoneleigh, with their noble parks, luxuriantly wooded; besides a host of baronial remains, moated houses, and stately mansions, the seats of the nobility and the patrician landholders of the county.

But, there is still another attraction within ten miles of Leamington—a shrine to which pilgrims of every age and clime pay homage—Stratford-on-Avon, where—

"his first infant lays sweet Shakspeare's
And 'the last accents faltered on his tongue.'

Then, in its fine cruciform church lies the dust of him

"whose name doth deck yre tombs
Far more than cost."

In this beautiful locality, too, is the fine Elizabethan mansion of Charlecote, with its bannered hall and storied windows, and proud ancestral trees.

To return to Leamington. It lies in a country distinguished by appellations, "which make us seek, in our walks, the very foot-marks of the Roman soldier." We find it, also, among the possessions of the Saxon and British Earls of Warwick; and a Saxon palace may be traced in the neighbourhood.

But, we must deal lightly with the dry-as-dust records, to get to "the nourrice of antiquitie," Camden, who first noticed the mineral spring upon which the fame of Leamington is based. But, neither Camden, Speed, Dugdale, Fuller, Blome, or Thomas, who mentioned this spring between 1586 and 1730, appear to have been aware of its medicinal properties; and the minute Dugdale "makes pretty pork of the matter," by stating that the Leamingtonians picked their meat in the water! Drs. Short, Ratty, and Russell arrived at a better estimate of its properties: though it was more used in cases of hydrophobia than any other; a re-



BATH-STREET.—NEW POST OFFICE, &C.

LEAMINGTON—PAST AND PRESENT.

been the first medical man who recommended the Leamington water; and he was followed by Dr. Lambe, of Warwick, who analysed the spring, and proved it to greatly resemble the water of Cheltenham, then in the zenith of its celebrity.

Visitors now flocked in apace; Satchwell established a Post-Office, which is engraved in our first Illustration. Still, this is a scene of many after years—1815, when Satchwell's sister was post-mistress; the London mail then came *via* Warwick, arriving at half-past twelve in the day, and leaving again at two; and there are persons who recollect the letter-bag being carried to and from Warwick by a stout yeoman, armed with a regulation sword and brace of pistols; ten or twelve letters being then an unusually large delivery.

In 1790, a third spring was discovered in the high road from Warwick to Southam and London; and baths built in a superior style. In 1806, three other springs were discovered.

The public and original spring, "Lord Aylesford's Well," being on waste-land, near the church, belonged to that nobleman, as Lord of the Manor; it is enclosed by a Doric stone structure, and has an extra pump, left open for the use of the poor. Abbott's spring, already mentioned, is at about 60 yards' distance from the original spring, nearly in the centre of the town; the baths were handsomely rebuilt in 1815.

Thus far, the rise of the Old Town on the south bank of the Leam. In 1808, a New Town was commenced on the opposite bank, a stone bridge thrown across the river, and a spring discovered. A magnificent suite of baths was erected here at the expense of £25,000; marble superseded the old wooden dipping-tubs; and a steam-engine did a hundredfold the work of the well-windlass. This vast establishment is named the Royal Spa, and has a lawn, gardens, and shrubberies, which, with the river Leam, separate the New from the Old Town. There were, besides, erected in the former, assembly-rooms, and hotels, upon a most costly scale, and fitted for the most luxurious accommodation.

Meanwhile, the public patronage did not desert the Old Town. In 1814, a small Theatre was built here. Soon afterwards, Mr. Elliston, the admirable comedian, in passing through Leamington, was so struck with the beauty of the place and its capabilities, that he settled the younger branches of his family there, and speedily became the *arbitrator elegantiarum* of the town, for which his excellent taste and spirit well qualified him. He became proprietor of the Theatre, and there gave his brilliant impersonations of the master-pieces of English Comedy; besides bringing from the metropolis, Kean, Munden, &c., in the summer season. In 1821, Elliston, not to be outstripped by the New Town, completed a superb pile, from the design of his friend Beazley; including a library and reading-rooms, assembly and card-rooms, at a cost of more than £25,000. The exterior has a handsome arcade and colonnade.

We have not space to particularise the progress of the buildings; but must sum up. Besides the Spa establishments, which have hot, cold, vapour, and shower baths, and pump-rooms, there are upwards of thirty handsome hotels; also, lodging-houses and many spacious private houses; chiefly fronted with Roman cement. There are libraries and assembly-rooms; a museum and picture gallery; public gardens; several chapels; the old church, and a large new church in course of erection; schools and baths for the poor, &c. Nor is the great work of charity lost sight of amidst the expensive associations of the place.

The town has, of course, all the advantages of improved construction and provision. The streets are, generally, regularly laid out, well paved, and lit with gas. It has railway communication with the metropolis, by a branch of nine miles, to the Birmingham line at Coventry; the entire distance of Leamington from London, by railway, being 103 miles. (An account of the Opening of the Warwick and Leamington Railway, with views of the Kenilworth Station, the Melbourne Grange Viaduct, and the Leamington Terminus, appeared in No. 137 of our Journal.)

The Leamington water is of the saline aperient class, and is especially recommended for disorders of the digestive organs, scrofula, and cutaneous eruptions, paralytic affections, rheumatism and gout; or, as Dr. Middleton remarks: "to the sedentary and studious; to the man of pleasure and the man of business; to all who have suffered the current of life to stagnate for want of active exercise, or have driven it on too rapidly by indulgence and success, let me recommend an annual resort to these salutary waters."

THE ENGRAVINGS.

Of the First Illustration—the primitive Post-office at Leamington—we have already spoken.



THE OLD CHURCH, AND FIRST PUMP-ROOM.

The Second Engraving shows Bath-street, with the New Post-office; and the contrast of its architectural pretensions with the rusticity of the thatched office, corresponds with the advance in the business itself. There are now two daily post deliveries in Leamington, with a transit of 40,000 letters and newspapers per week; and a Money-order office, averaging £2000 per month.

In the Third Illustration are seen the Tower of the Old Church, some cottages, &c., from a clever etching by O'Neill, in 1815.

In the Fourth Engraving is shown the west end of the cathedral-like church now in course of erection, inside the nave of which stood the Tower of the Old Church not two years since; and, so cleverly have the gradual removal of the ancient edifice and the building of the new one, been simultaneously proceeded with, that the service has not once been disturbed. To the present worthy Vicar, the Rev. John Craig, the town is mainly indebted for this great work, which, when completed, will be one of the largest and most beautiful parish churches, of modern construction, in the kingdom. Opposite the west end of the New Church, are some fine specimens of the luxurious hotel accommodations of the Spa, combining the splendour of town with the picturesqueness of rural scenery.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

We sat down with a firm determination to be very learned as well as very amusing on the subject of the 1st of April and April Fools. But, unhappily for the former part of our intention, we find that nothing whatever is known of the origin of the custom of sending folks on "sleeveless errands" on this day; and, unluckily for the latter, the amusement to be got out of it seems limited enough.

Whatever be the source of the custom, it is certain that Folly is canonized, and Wednesday was her Saint's Day—when "cap and bells" are said to be in the ascendant.

The old jokes of sending boys for "pigeon's milk," and girls for "the picture of Eve's mother," are worn out. It is hard to raise a laugh even by the "Please, Sir, your shoe-string is untied," or "Please, Ma'am, there's a large black on your nose." We are becoming intolerant of ancestral fun. It still survives, however, in remote country-places, and we have no doubt that in pastoral and innocent Buckinghamshire and Dorsetshire, we have old gentlemen who look forward to

the First of April as a day set apart for practical jokes, and the funniest outbreaks of elderly liveliness. But in London the glory of the day has departed. Folly's grin is ghastly-grave, and her "Marotte" works no wonders. The jingle of her bells is out of tune with the buzz and hum of earnest life, the ceaseless roar of the steam-engine, the snort and puff of the locomotive, the whistle of the boiler, and the half-heard voice of suffering humanity that rises from the bosom of the deafening clamour. So say those who look hopefully on the life we are living, and the day that is passing. Others are there—philosophers of more sardonic stamp—in whose eyes all is vanity, and for whom Folly reigns "sole monarch of the universal Earth"—not on each 1st of April only, but the whole year round; in whose ears her bell tinkles in every sound that belongs to human dealing, and in whose theory of life her bauble is the nucleus and rudimental form alike of the old man's staff and the king's sceptre, the lady's fan and the soldier's sword, the gravedigger's spade and the baby's pap-spoon.

Allow us to distribute our April commissions:—

Sweet sirs that would go look for wool,
And come back smoothly shorn,
We've errands that will fit you to the full,

This 1st of April morn.

Go, ragged Pat, fierce fever in thine eye,
Gaunt famine in thy cheek;
Unto thy Rent-fed Patriot apply,
Scantest relief to seek—
Is thy reception cool?
Oh—April Fool!

Go, stout John Bull, whose word is as thy bond,
To unctuous Peel draw near;
Ask "if the Income Tax will stretch beyond
Its fixed fourth year?"
Believe his "No"—poor tool,
And April Fool!

Go, stout Scrip-holder in a thousand lines,
If not with panic dumb,
Ask a Director "when the shares will rise
To promised premium?"
And then go back to school,
Thou April Fool!

Go, thou that hast faith in the magic sounds,
"Promise hereby to pay;"
Ask certain journals for "the thousand pounds
They have to 'give away'—"
Then stand on "Dunce's stool"
An April Fool!

Ask Pennsylvania to pay her debt,
Polk to give up his airs,
Provisional committee men to get
The calls paid up on shares.
What's either ass or mule
To th' April Fool?

Look for six months in Spain that have not seen
Their awful revolution;
Ask Prussia's King if to his lands he mean
To give a constitution?
Bless his paternal rule,
Thou April Fool!



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ELECTROPLATING LIQUID SILVER, 1s. per Bottle, or four in one, 3s., re-silverers the copper parts of worn plated articles; instantly restoring their pristine beauty and durability, equal to the original process, at one-fifth of the cost, and less trouble than cleaning. GOLD REVIVER, 2s. 6d.; GOLD VARNISH, 1s. 6d., for reviving tarnished and restoring damaged gilding. The above are the original and established preparations, manufactured only by SMITH and CO., 281, Strand (opposite Norfolk-street).

THE PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS and GREAT WESTERN EMPORIUM for STOVE GRATES, kitchen ranges, fenders, fire-irons, general furnishing ironmongery, iron and best tin cooking vessels, best Sheffield plate and table cutlery, japanned trays, tea urns, ornamental iron and wire works, for verandas, lavans, &c.; flower stands. Every article is warranted, and marked at the lowest prices in plain figures for cash.—Adjoining the Royal Bazaar, 68, Baker-street, Portman-square.

ELEGANT FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS.—JEREMIAH EVANS and CO. beg leave to call the attention of the nobility and gentry to their novel and elegant STOCK of FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS, manufactured of every description of pattern, including the Gothic, French, Elizabethan, Grecian, &c. They have also just introduced several splendid stoves en suite.—Manufacture and Furnishing Ironmongery Show Rooms, 33, King William-street, London-bridge.

TO ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS.—EVANS'S SELF-ACTING KITCHEN RANGES continue to maintain their superiority over all others. They are adapted for roasting, boiling, steaming, and baking in the best manner, and yield a constant supply of hot water, and are constructed on economical principles, with open fires, which may be constructed or extended, and are so easily adapted to the application of it, so that small and great destruction of fuel inseparable from the close shut-up ranges. Every article for the kitchen in copper, iron, and block tin.—JEREMIAH EVANS and CO., stove-grate makers and furnishing ironmongers, 33, King William-street, London-bridge.

STONE'S COFFEE-ROOM, PANTON-STREET, HAY-MARKET.—Messrs. STONE beg to return their grateful thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage they have received for the last 30 years, and to state that their Coffee-Room has been re-established, ventilated, and improved, regardless of expense, with an anxious desire to offer superior accommodation to all its appointments, and is now open for the reception of their friends. An extensive Stock of old Bottled Port, Sherry, French and German Wines, of the first-rate Shippers, and most approved vintages. Burton and Scotch Ales. Lane's celebrated Cork Stout. Bass's Pale Ale, &c., always in fine condition.

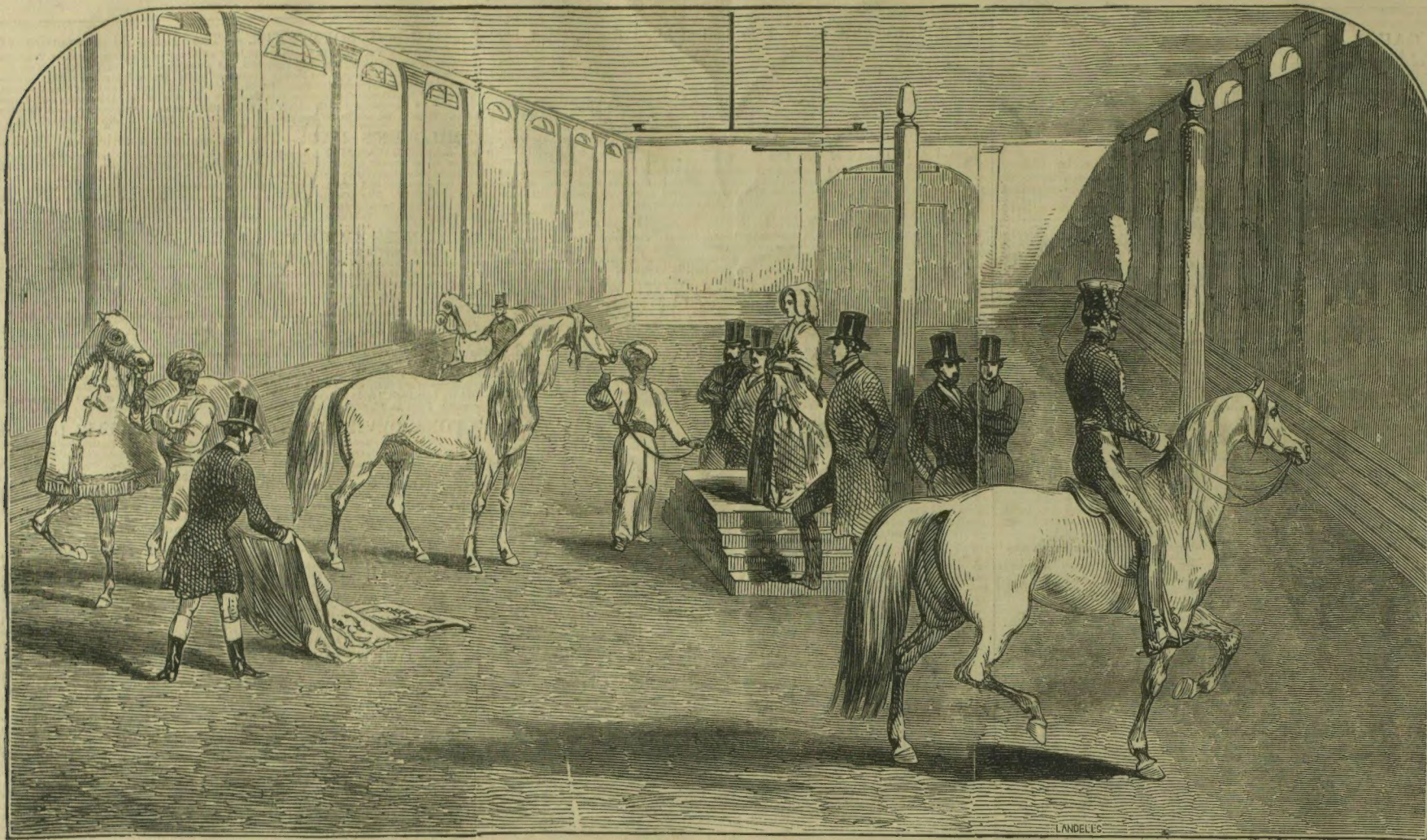
TO CONNOISSEURS.—A Delicious Novelty for Table.—HECKETHORN'S BISCUIT, Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Her Majesty Queen Adelaide, His Royal Highness Duke of Cambridge, Her Royal Highness Duchess of Gloucester; composed of the most exquisite ingredients, in such excellent proportions as will be found to supersede all others, for Wine, Liqueurs, Punch, and Dessert.—Manufactured by GEORGE TUCKER, 111, High-street, Brompton, London, Fanny Bred and Biscuit Baker, in Packages, 1s.; Boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s. 6d., and 3s., containing 12 Biscuits. Wholesale and for Exportation.

PERRY & CO.'s Patent PAPER HOLDERS, or LETTER FILES, with ELASTIC BANDS. The advantages of these Paper Holders, with Patent Elastic Bands, over ordinary Letter Files are very important. Letters and papers are kept in perfect order without piercing or defacing them; they may be instantly referred to, removed, or replaced; and the number may be increased or diminished without affecting their security. Manufactured of the following sizes, from 1s. each and upwards, 12mo., 8vo., 4to., royal 4to., and foolscap folio. Other sizes made to order.—Sold by all Stationers and Dealers in such articles. Wholesale and for Exportation, by PERRY and CO., 37, Red Lion-square, London.

TOOTH-ACHE, TIC-DOLOUREUX, NEURALGIA, &c.—An Immediate and Permanent Remedy.—Mr. PASS, Surgeon-Dentist, having used for many years, and in some thousands of cases, both in public and private practice, a REMEDY for the above excruciating maladies, with invariable success—and which he confidently asserts will supersede the painful operation of extraction—feels it a duty he owes to the Public, not withstanding his removal to New Burlington-street, to continue the application of it, so that sufferers may still have the benefit of this effectual and painless means of relief.—12, New Burlington-street, Regent-street.

GOOD FURNITURE at Moderate Prices.—THOMAS FOX, 93, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, WITHIN, respectfully invites the Public to inspect the Stock of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture, and Bedding, at his Establishment, consisting of every requisite for the mansion, or cottage, of a quality, fashion, material, and workmanship, not to be surpassed; and offered at prices scarcely exceeding those commonly charged for showy but unsubstantial furniture. Also a most complete and beautiful collection of Chimney, Pier, and Console Glasses, decorative painting, paper-hangings, and other ornamental embellishments, at the most moderate and reasonable prices. Parties requiring really good articles will find at THOMAS FOX'S a stock so extensive and various, as to afford every facility for advantageous selection at prices as low as are possibly compatible with first-rate quality.—93, Bishopsgate-street, Within.

TEAS AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.—Families, Hotel-Keepers, and Large Consumers, supplied with Tea at the Wholesale Price, for Cash.
 Black 2s. 8d. .. 3s. 4d. .. 4s. 8d. .. 5s. 4d. .. 6s. 8d. .. 7s. 4d. .. 8s. 8d. .. 9s. 4d. .. 10s. 8d. .. 11s. 4d. .. 12s. 8d. .. 13s. 4d. .. 14s. 8d. .. 15s. 4d. .. 16s. 8d. .. 17s. 4d. .. 18s. 8d. .. 19s. 4d. .. 20s. 8d. .. 21s. 4d. .. 22s. 8d. .. 23s. 4d. .. 24s. 8d. .. 25s. 4d. .. 26s. 8d. .. 27s. 4d. .. 28s. 8d. .. 29s. 4d. .. 30s. 8d. .. 31s. 4d. .. 32s. 8d. .. 33s. 4d. .. 34s. 8d. .. 35s. 4d. .. 36s. 8d. .. 37s. 4d. .. 38s. 8d. .. 39s. 4d. .. 40s. 8d. .. 41s. 4d. .. 42s. 8d. .. 43s. 4d. .. 44s. 8d. .. 45s. 4d. .. 46s. 8d. .. 47s. 4d. .. 48s. 8d. .. 49s. 4d. .. 50s. 8d. .. 51s. 4d. .. 52s. 8d. .. 53s. 4d. .. 54s. 8d. .. 55s. 4d. .. 56s. 8d. .. 57s. 4d. .. 58s. 8d. .. 59s. 4d. .. 60s. 8d. .. 61s. 4d. .. 62s. 8d. .. 63s. 4d. .. 64s. 8d. .. 65s. 4d. .. 66s. 8d. .. 67s. 4d. .. 68s. 8d. .. 69s. 4d. .. 70s. 8d. .. 71s. 4d. .. 72s. 8d. .. 73s. 4d. .. 74s. 8d. .. 75s. 4d. .. 76s. 8d. .. 77s. 4d. .. 78s. 8d. .. 79s. 4d. .. 80s. 8d. .. 81s. 4d. .. 82s. 8d. .. 83s. 4d. .. 84s. 8d. .. 85s. 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THE QUEEN VIEWING THE ARABIAN HORSES PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY, IN THE RIDING-HOUSE, AT PIMLICO.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

monial. At seven o'clock, the School Room was crowded to excess by the most opulent residents of the district, as well as by the poorer members of the flock—all anxious to participate in the gratifying ceremony.

Mr. Richardson, the churchwarden, having been unanimously called to the chair, and having explained the business of the Meeting, proceeded to describe the Testimonial, a handsome silver Candelabra; and asked the Meeting whether the figure of Charity, so beautiful a portion of the design, did not truly illustrate the character of the Rev. Divine—"One who had cheered the lonely home of virtuous poverty, lightened the pressure of old age, soothed the complaints of grief, and furnished to the death-bed a cordial more grateful than any other which could be afforded." The worthy Chairman then justly eulogised the Rev. Gentleman's qualities as a public teacher; and his high character in private life. The Chairman next stated that the armorial insignia of the Rev. Gentleman occupied another portion of the base—an escutcheon which had been handed down to him for many generations, without stain, and had been borne by the immediate ancestry of Mr. Venn, who had been beneficed Clergymen in an uninterrupted line since the Reformation.

The Chairman then read the inscription, and called attention to the beautiful engraving of the Church on the remaining portion of the pedestal; that church

the following inscription, together with the arms of the recipient, and a view of St. John's Church:—

PRESENTED TO
THE REVEREND HENRY VENN, B.D.

OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, UPPER HOLLOWAY,
BY HIS MUCH ATTACHED CONGREGATION,
To mark their grateful sense of his useful services, and to record that exemplary piety, regard for the poor, and munificent liberality, which, during eleven years, have characterised him in his high calling as a faithful Minister of Jesus Christ.

fields; and highly creditable to that tasteful establishment. Indeed, the design is novel, and more than usually characteristic; consisting of a stalwart oak-tree, in the branches of which are cups for waxlights, thus forming a very elegant candelabra. Around the bole of the oak are cleverly-modelled figures, emblematic of the chase and other sports; and upon a panel is inscribed:—

PRESENTED TO
GEORGE PAYNE, ESQ.,
OF SULBY HALL, SULBY,

By upwards of six hundred Farmers, Tradesmen, and others, of Northamptonshire, as a Testimonial of their High Esteem for him, and of their Gratitude for his unceasing efforts to promote the manly and healthful Sports of the County.
March 31, 1846.

The whole is beautifully executed in bright and frosted silver, exquisitely chased; the height is 42 inches; weight, 600 ounces.

The magnificent room at the George Inn was most appropriately and ingeniously decorated for the occasion. Over the Chairman were suspended scarlet banners, bearing Mr. Payne's crest; and above the Vice-Chairman, a scarlet banner, inscribed "Success to the Pytchley Hunt." Among the other embellishments were "Welcome," in foxes' brushes, surmounted with a bust of the Queen, union jacks, Royal standard; emblems of cricket, hunting, racing, coursing, &c. Upon the walls, too, were suspended paintings of sporting life; and Portraits of George Payne, Esq.; the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Chesterfield, Lord Southampton,



CANDELABRA PRESENTED TO THE REV. H. VENN.

in which, said the Chairman, Mr. Venn had preached the Word of God for eleven years; that church in which, on Sunday week last, he implored aid to the fund for building another consecration to the Deity in the district of Tollington Park; and thus parted with his flock without any ostentatious display of eloquence, but with an effort for the glory of God and the salvation of souls.

The Chairman then referred to the munificence of Mr. Venn in giving up his time gratuitously to the Church Missionary Society, as well as numerous other acts of benevolence; and detailed and concluded with a feeling address to Mr. Venn on presenting him with the superb Testimonial.

The Reverend Gentleman returned thanks in a speech full of feeling and Christian love; and the meeting separated after having voted thanks to William Nicholson, Esq., the Treasurer; the Secretary, T. W. Mann, Esq.; and the Chairman.

The Testimonial consists of a centre piece for the table, executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street; it represents the figure of Charity, with her attributes, in frosted silver, and upon a tree arising therefrom rests a basket for fruit or flowers, the whole being elaborately chased. On the base is engraved



FASHIONS FOR APRIL.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

THE PAYNE TESTIMONIAL DINNER.

On Tuesday, the George Inn, at Northampton, was the scene of elegant hospitality, prompted by a purely English feeling, which it affords us great pleasure graphically to commemorate in our columns.

The occasion of this "righte harte" welcome was the presentation of a superb piece of plate, manufactured by Mr. B. Smith, of Duke-street, Lincoln's-inn-



CANDELABRA PRESENTED TO GEORGE PAYNE, ESQ.

A. Isted, Esq.; E. Bouverie, Esq., &c. This characteristic decoration was carried throughout the table appointments, some of which were exquisite specimens of confectionery, representing "breaking cover," "full cry," and other veritable "pieces montées."

About four hundred guests sat down to an excellent dinner; with Mr. Canning in the chair; and Mr. Weston, as Vice-Chairman. Among the company were Lord Bateman, Lord Henley, Sir C. Knightley, Bart., M.P., Colonel Bouverie, Colonel Cartwright, W. Payne, Esq., H. H. Hungerford, Esq., Dr. Robertson, J. Cartwright, Esq., J. Nethercoat, Esq., H. Nethercoat, Esq., B. Rooper, Esq., W. Smyth, Esq., W. G. Duncan, Esq., H. Whitworth, Esq., J. Snelling, Esq., H. Harris, Esq., Sutton, Esq., 12th Lancers; — Monroe, Esq., ditto; C. Maunsell, Esq., ditto; Hon. — Gage, A. Isted, Esq., E. Mead, Esq., Hon. F. Villiers, E. H. Vyse, Esq., Herbert Langham, Esq., Quintus Vivian, Esq., Captain Isham, P. Rolt, Esq., C. Markham, Esq., W. Gates, Esq., Dr. Pritchard, &c. &c.

A Portrait of Mr. Payne, as Steward of the Goodwood Meeting, in 1844, will be found engraved in No. 118 of our Journal.